

## MR. WOOD CRITICIZES CONDUCT OF STATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Mr. Langtry's Opponent Says It Lacks Efficiency and Points Out Need of Change in Management

## MR. WHITE ATTACKS

Candidate for Gubernatorial Nomination Says That He Will Discuss Opponents' Records

Statements by Norman H. White, candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and Representative Russell A. Wood, who is seeking the secretary of state nomination in the same party, are features of the opening today of the last full week in the campaign for the state primaries on Sept. 26.

Mr. White serves notice on his opponents that he is about to attack their records, and invites them to do the same by him. Mr. Wood gives his platform, and criticizes the management of the secretary of state's office under its present administration.

Representative Wood says in his statement: "I believe the office of secretary of state is the most poorly managed department in the State House."

"I believe there should be a complete reorganization of the office force with a view to a more businesslike management. Inefficient and inexperienced

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## CANADA FISHERMEN GOING HOME TO VOTE ON RECIPROCITY ISSUE

About 500 fishermen in the T wharf and Gloucester fleets, who are citizens of Nova Scotia, will return home on the Yarmouth steamer tomorrow in order to vote Thursday on the reciprocity question.

Most of the fishermen are to vote against reciprocity as the agreement would cheapen their labor, they claim. Under the present arrangement between the two countries the American vessels are operated on the "share" system, while the Canadian vessels are manned by crews of men who are paid by the day.

The American vessels are obliged to make the long trips off the coast of Newfoundland to catch codfish and halibut. Should the reciprocity agreement go through, it is contended, Canadian vessels operated by cheap labor could fish off their own coast and bring their fares to American ports for sale. This would give the men an opportunity to live at home and get good prices for their fish without the payment of duty.

The result would be, it is claimed, that the American markets would be flooded with fish, a fact which would mean that American fishermen would be obliged to work on the same plan as the Canadians. This accounts for the interest exhibited in the Canadian fishermen, who work on American vessels out of American ports.

## NEEDHAM HOLDING ITS BICENTENNIAL EXERCISES

NEEDHAM, Mass.—More than 5000 people crowded the town square this noon for the events on the program of the bicentennial celebration. The vaudeville entertainment in the hall was enthusiastically applauded by large numbers of school children in attendance.

Following appropriate services in the churches yesterday, the celebration was

## OUTLINES POLICY AT WENTWORTH TRADE SCHOOL



JOHN A. MICHELSON  
Head of pattern making department

John A. Michelson, who has just arrived in Boston from Milwaukee, is to take charge of the pattern making department at the Wentworth Institute, which will open on Sept. 25. For the past few years he has had charge of the pattern making department of the Milwaukee trade schools. Many of the students there have done work of sufficiently high grade to be placed on the market at full commercial prices.

"In Milwaukee we turned out journeymen pattern makers," said Mr. Michelson, "but in the one-year course at Wentworth Institute we do not intend to turn

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## Forecasts of Leading Parties in the Election In Canada on Thursday

CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE	
Opposition	130
Liberals	91
LIBERAL ESTIMATE	
Opposition	79
Liberals	112
IN THE LAST HOUSE	
Opposition	80
Liberals	132

## LEADERS CONFIDENT AS CANADA CAMPAIGN ENTERS CLOSING DAYS

OTTAWA, Ont.—With semi-official estimates of Canadian election showing the greatest possible difference in expected results, Sir Wilfrid Laurier today opened the climax of his campaign in Russell county where he is scheduled to make an address this afternoon. This evening he will speak in this city.

The Liberals claim the Laurier administration will have a majority of 63. The estimate of the Conservatives is that the election Thursday will give Mr. Borden, the opposition leader, a majority of 30 seats.

Premier Laurier arrived in Ottawa in high spirits. To political friends here he expressed himself as increasingly as-

(Continued on page five, column one)

## WORLD PEACE BANNER FLOATS IN MR. TAFT'S PATHWAY AT DETROIT

Invades Stronghold of Progressive Republicanism for First Time on His Journey Through the West

## STAYS FOUR DAYS

DETROIT, Mich.—"Welcome President Taft—Reciprocity and World-Wide Peace" proclaimed a huge banner at the entrance to the village of Highland Park, a northern suburb, when the President passed today to open four days of campaigning in the state, in which he is scheduled to make a dozen speeches before his departure for Illinois on Thursday night.

He arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning and was entertained at breakfast by Milton A. McRae and 50 Michigan newspapermen at the Detroit Club. After breakfast he went 20 miles by trolley car to Pontiac where he made his first formal address.

At Pontiac he was greeted by 2000 little school children in gala dress. He was escorted by the children to the little grandstand in a broad, shaded park. There were 8000 people gathered to hear him.

A luncheon and address at the Wayne pavilion, an automobile ride about the city and an informal talk to the delegates to the convention of the national association of internal revenue officers, at the Hotel Cadillac, completes the program here. At 4:25 p. m. his train leaves here for Saginaw.

## MUCH WORK ALREADY BEING PREPARED FOR THE 1912 LEGISLATURE

The importance of the work of the next Legislature in its relation to business is emphasized by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in today's issue of its official organ, the Chamber of Commerce News. With a view to pointing out the magnitude of the work coming before the legislators this winter the chamber presents a compilation of the important matters which have already been laid out for consideration.

Many of these matters will come up in the form of reports which the Legislature has ordered various boards and commissions to make. Among them are:

The Boston transit commission is instructed: To include in its next annual report an estimate of the cost of removing the elevated structure between the North station and Sullivan square and the substitution thereof of a subway.

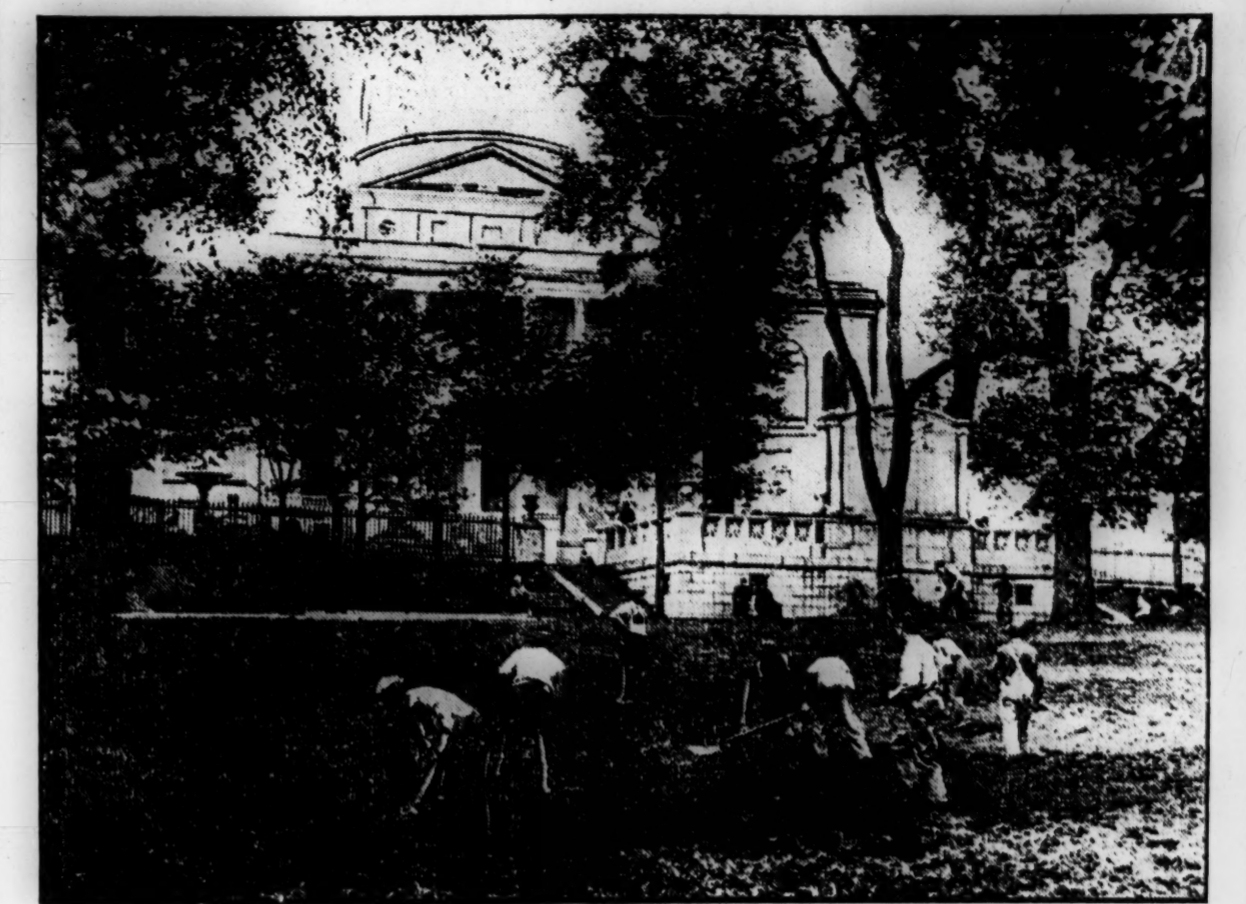
The board of railroad commissioners is directed to report upon the following questions:

The expediency of providing accommodations for suburban express companies at the North and South stations.

To continue its investigation and to report concerning charges for commutation tickets by the railroad corporations, and to make a study of a form for a

(Continued on page five, column four)

## PREPARING THE COMMON TO SOW GRASS SEED



Working over eleven acres for replanting as result of experiments begun last year under the Parkman fund. State House in the background

## MEN ARE BUSY IMPROVING THE LAND IN COMMON

Additional improvements to the Boston Common were started today following the digging up of 11 acres preparatory to autumn reseeding which was commenced last week. Already a permanent system of underground irrigation is completed.

A force of 24 men is now turning over the soil to a depth of two feet, in some places following the work of the plow. This will be raked over and all of the new ground seeded. The fences will be preserved until next year at the earliest.

## MAYOR'S DAY OPENS MUNICIPAL CONGRESS IN CHICAGO COLISEUM

CHICAGO—"Mayors day" is the opening event of the International Municipal Congress and Exposition here today, and city executives from all parts of the United States and abroad are taking part in the program.

Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, welcomed the visiting officials, and responses will be made by Sir T. Verey Strong, lord mayor of London; William J. Gaynor, mayor of New York; Larinus A. Brown, mayor of Kansas City, and president of the League of American Municipalities, and John F. Fitzgerald, mayor of Boston.

A feature at the exposition is a series of 12 mural paintings of epochs in Chicago's history, by Edgar S. Cameron. After the canvases have supplied an historical background for Chicago in its place among the various cities represented on this occasion, they will be taken to the city hall and be given a permanent home worthy of their value as works of art.

## MAYOR'S PARTY LEAVES BOSTON

Mayor Fitzgerald, who will speak at the opening of the international municipal congress and exposition at Chicago today, left at 10 a. m. Sunday. The mayor will be back at his office Wednesday.

Louis K. Bourke, commissioner of public works, leaves on that day for the same conference to give an address. The mayor's party includes Mrs. Fitzgerald, Dr. Samuel H. Durgin, chairman of the board of health, Richard M. Walsh, chairman of the bath trustees, and Charles Logan, chairman of the schoolhouse commission.

## ESSEX BAR URGES APPOINTMENT OF JUDGE DE COURCY

A delegation of lawyers of Essex county called on Governor Foss today to urge the appointment of Judge Charles A. De Courcy of the superior court to the supreme bench. The delegation was headed by William H. Niles of Lynn. Other lawyers in the group were: E. B. George, Essex S. Abbot, Paul R. Clay, John J. Ryan, Walter Conlon, R. C. Sanborn, Henry C. Atwill, John P. Kane and John S. Mahoney.

Another delegation called to present the name of Henry C. Long of Boston for appointment as a member of the new Boston harbor dock board. Mr. Long's name was presented to the Governor for this appointment by a similar delegation last week.

## JAMES J. WARD LANDS AT CORNING AFTER A FLIGHT OF 54 MILES

CORNING, N. Y.—After being in the air 50 minutes, during which he covered 54 miles, James J. Ward was forced to come down at this place.

From the town of Owego, where his airplane was damaged in trying a new start, James J. Ward, second to enter the three aviators who are attempting to fly across the continent, again took the air there at 10:45 a. m. today. He soared over Elmira at 11:15 a. m., having made 36 miles in 30 minutes. This place is about 292 miles from Ward's starting point.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—After making good progress on the first day of his attempt to fly from the Atlantic to the Pacific, C. P. Rodgers, who is the third aviator striving for the transcontinental prize of \$50,000, wrecked his biplane here today.

After going over the wreck carefully Rodgers said he did not believe he would be able to start again before Wednesday, as the new parts will not reach here before tomorrow afternoon.

Rodgers was up at 6 o'clock this morning inspecting his machine. Twenty-five minutes later he started his engine and ran along the ground for 150 feet before taking the air. He then rose 20 feet, just missing a stone fence, and sailed 500 yards, when his right plane struck a hickory tree in a Fulton street back yard. The plane doubled and Rodgers and his machine tumbled down through the branches.

ALTA, Cal.—With his biplane rebuilt except for attaching the rear rudder, Robert G. Fowler, the first aviator to start in the competitive attempt to fly

## NEWTON'S Y. M. C. A. STARTS A CAMPAIGN FOR 1000 MEMBERS

NEWTON, Mass.—A six days' campaign planned by the Newton Young Men's Christian Association to increase its membership began today with every member of the 10 teams of 10 members each that are to canvass three municipalities, Newton, Watertown and Waltham, full of enthusiasm as to the result.

It is promised that when the campaign ends next Saturday the hands on the big clock dial on the association's new building on Church street, Newtonville, will have passed the 1000 mark set by the officers of the association. The present membership is 500. In a campaign two years ago for funds for its new home the members raised \$100,000 in six days.

The direction of the campaign is to be in the hands of H. C. Frazer and the team captains assisting him are Allan C. Emery, president of the association, the Rev. John F. Brant, E. O. Childs, Jr., vice-president of the association, H. V. Meyer, Assistant W. Collett, J. A. Gardner and Franklin W. Gause. C. L. Ellison will be captain of the boys' team. H. W. Bascom, secretary of the association, will assist.

Dedication exercises of the new building of the association are planned for the evening of Oct. 26.

## CITY COUNCIL TAKES UP CONSOLIDATION OF THE WEST END AND 'L'

Comes Before Meeting With Several Recommendations for Appropriations by Mayor Fitzgerald

## ONE FOR BATH HOUSE

Request Made for \$6000 for Floating Building in Fort Point Channel — Asks Playgrounds Money

Consolidation of the West End and the Boston Elevated Railway Company 3 o'clock this afternoon together with panies will be given final consideration when it comes before the city council at several recommendations by Mayor Fitzgerald.

A certificate of its acceptance by the mayor will be filed with the vote of the council in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth.

Recommendations by the mayor to the council will include, transfer of \$2000 from the reserve fund to complete the sum necessary to construct the fountain to commemorate the name of George T. Angell in Postoffice square. The estimated cost of this work is \$3500, of which \$1500 has been already subscribed by school children and others.

An appropriation of \$6000 to build a new floating bathhouse to be placed in Ft. Point channel, near the Summer street extension bridge and the South station, is recommended. This was proposed by the Meeting House Hill Improvement Association. In the recommendations of the bath trustees it was said that all available floating bathhouses were in use, but that if an appropriation was made at once a new one could be completed for next spring.

An urgent request was made to pass the order to appropriate an additional \$40,000 for playgrounds in ward 19 in the Roxbury district. This will give a total of \$100,000 for these playgrounds of which it is hoped to have two.

The additional is made necessary, it is said, because of the price of the land desired being higher than expected.

Other recommendations of the mayor already submitted will come up as follows: Orders for a loan of \$63,000 for the reconstruction of Meridian street bridge, to be in effect after Oct. 20. To be in effect after Nov. 10: Order for a loan of \$75,000 for the widening of Union Park street between Washington street and Harrison avenue; order for a loan of \$35,000 for a pier and fireboat quarters at Northern avenue.

Other matters to be considered are the allowance of \$3000 to be paid to Millie B. Cheswell, widow of the late Chief Cheswell of the fire department.

Reports from the committee on public lands that the board of park commissioners shall sell at public auction a parcel of land in Brighton containing 66,962 square feet, bounded by Commonwealth and Chestnut Hill avenues, for not less than 75 cents a square foot, and that the Boston Infirmity trustees sell to the Boston Elevated Railway Company for not less than \$72,000 the property in Charlestown known as the Charlestown almshouse, containing about 102,400 square feet.

Report of the executive committee ought not to pass on order to transfer \$13,000 from the reserve fund to an appropriation of extended use of school buildings to be expended by the superintendent of public buildings.

Report of the executive committee that the proposed location by the Boston Elevated Railway Company for an elevated structure, platforms, station and approaches thereto at Washington and Dover streets be approved.

## CODMAN MONEY FOR PARKS OVER FOUR MILLIONS

Edmund D. Codman, executor for the estate of George F. Codman, turned over to the treasury department of the city today \$425,000, or which \$400,000 is principal and the remainder income. This payment brings the total sum to date to \$4,081,801.43 to be expended for parks in existence prior to 1888.

## COTTON MEN MAY OPPOSE PLAN

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Representatives from every southern city interested in the shipment of cotton to European ports gathered today at the New Orleans cotton exchange to discuss the ultimatum of the Liverpool cotton buyers, relative to the validation of bills of lading at central clearing houses in New York city. The cotton interests are expected to refuse to have anything to do with the validation scheme and then to organize to oppose the Liverpool plan.

## SELECT CHAMBER BOARD

The following have been selected as an official ticket for the governing board of the retail trade board of the Chamber of Commerce: Frank W. Bailey, Charles H. Cross, George C. Dutton, A. Lincoln Filene, Charles W. Parker, Otto J. Piebler, Walworth Pierce, William H. Shearer and Albert P. Smith. The election will be held Oct. 4.

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# Moroccan Business Affairs Reported by Official at Tangier

## STUDIES MADE BY CONSUL GENERAL ARE SET FORTH

Trade and Industrial Conditions in Country Now in Eyes of World Made Subject of Exhaustive Investigation by Maxwell Blake of Tangier for the U. S.

In view of the interest that the civilized world is taking in Morocco these days, the report of the United States government on the trade conditions and opportunities there is timely and of absorbing interest. Consul-General Maxwell Blake of Tangier has made an exhaustive study of conditions in that country, and his conclusions are embodied in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, quoted as follows:

THE year 1910, although propitiously inaugurated, presents in retrospect no variation as compared with the preceding year, except that in the district of Shania, owing to military occupation, a larger area of land was put under actual cultivation.

The interior of Morocco, although generally open to travelers, is not permanently occupiable as yet on account of lack of security to both people and property. Immigration is confined principally to the so-called French zone of influence along the coast, centering especially in and about Casablanca, but the influx of Germans is also visibly increasing in the vicinity of Mogador.

Morocco, therefore, is still in the rudimentary stages of both economic and commercial development. Only foreign capital seems available for the development of trade, agriculture, the mooted irrigation projects, railroads, etc. In the coastal regions, some progress is being made, but the vast rich interior remains unexploited, with a large section actually unexplored.

With a population variously estimated at 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 inhabitants, embracing a territory in area approximating that of the state of Texas, of which perhaps 65 per cent is tillable, Morocco has less than 10 per cent of its soil now under even the rudest cultivation.

In addition to its undoubted agricultural resources, rich mineral deposits of copper, iron, lead, antimony, sulphur, silver, gold and petroleum are also said to exist in various parts of the sultanate. The hostility of the interior tribes prevents any extensive European mining investigation or enterprises, but several companies have been organized in anticipation of early results.

### Customs Tariff

A rate of 12.5 per cent ad valorem, of which 10 per cent goes to the treasury and 2.5 per cent toward a special fund for certain public works, is levied on practically all imports. This rate is based on a valuation tariff containing, for some articles, maximum and minimum valuations. During 1910 there was no alteration in the rate of duty, as any changes therein must be submitted to an international conference, since

the same has been fixed by special treaties with Morocco, which all the powers trading here are signatory to or enjoy under the most-favored-nation right of their respective treaties.

There are in Morocco no national trade-mark or patents, but, by a special agreement entered upon by certain represented powers, including the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, etc., trade-marks and patents are protected in Morocco under extraterritorial law. Any contravention of them on the part of the subjects of powers signatory to these agreements can be prosecuted in the proper local consular courts.

### Decline of Industries

The natural industries of Morocco have become almost extinct. Formerly richly woven silks, woollens and embroideries were extensively produced; but the slipper, jillaba and carpet industries are now all that remain, although there is a constantly decreasing quantity of tiles and pottery still manufactured in the interior. These economic changes have taken place on account of the introduction of similar and cheaper products of European and machine-made origin.

### Mills and Factories

With reference to rugs, there is still a degree of industrial activity, but this industry cannot much longer resist decay, as already the raw products and color pigments are becoming more and more of a less standard character. The dyeing of native leather, for which Morocco has long been famous, on account of the softness of its tone, its texture, and its flexibility, continues to be practised in Taflet, Sus, Morocco City, Fez, Tetuan and Rabat, but artificial dyes are also being substituted in the modern process, supplementing the use of the secret vegetable ingredients formerly used to produce the inimitable tones of earlier times.

Among recent industries may be mentioned successful European efforts in operating gristmills, and especially in the canning and exportation of tunny fish and sardines. A French company, in consequence of the scarcity of sardines along the French coast, established a factory here a few years ago which continues in profitable existence. Morocco may be said to be a distinctively agricultural country having almost no manufactures of its own, and because of the condition of its unskilled labor it is not likely to ever develop otherwise. Demand, consequently, is for finished articles, in which the United States, in competition with other nations, specializes and excels. Agricultural methods are of the most primitive character, and as the policy of the open door has been secured there is no reason why the United States should not contribute toward supplying the proper implements for the future agricultural development of this country.

### Culture of Cotton

The fertile and expansive plains of Morocco are also said to be well adapted for the planting of cotton. In 1862 and 1863 cotton seed was supplied the Moorish government by the British government, and trials were made on the bank of the River Shoo in the district of Gharb. The results are reported to have been excellent, but owing to native listlessness no following was given to an enterprise which would appear to promote the development of the country's resources.

Large quantities of land are now being transferred by the natives to European buyers (whose right of purchase is guaranteed by treaty), and while urban property is often held at speculative values excellent prospects are in store, especially for those who acquire such interests for bona-fide purposes. The soil is rich and would be susceptible of even greater production under skilled management; the climate is healthy and suitable to Europeans; and the country

is intersected by numerous rivers. The development of such a region cannot be much longer retarded.

Now, for the first time in more than two centuries, the center of Morocco has been penetrated and everything leads to the belief that the consequences will be rich in economic results.

### Province of Sus

Recent events have also called particular attention to the port of Agadir in the Province of Sus. This province extends along the Atlantic coast for more than 200 miles and comprises a series of fertile plains and mountains covered with olive groves, almonds and various kinds of gums, etc., with rich mineral deposits, especially copper.

The port of Agadir was open to trade and was well known some 200 years ago. Its trade at that time was highly important, as it was the convergent port of the Sahara and the upper Senegal, and consisted of diverse rich products of those regions, such as ivory, gold dust, ostrich feathers, etc. Political events and the continued state of tribal revolution in that district led the Sultan, Sid Mohammed ben Abdallah, some 160 years ago, to order the closing of the port of Agadir to international trade and the building of a port at Mogador. The results of this action were most disastrous for the province of Sus, and practically all its prosperous trade and industry were completely paralyzed. On the other hand Mogador grew rapidly, but the rich trade of the Sahara, on account of a lack of transit and safety, vexatious delays and extortions, took another direction and sought scattered markets in Tripoli, Tunis and later in Senegal.

The harvest for 1911 is announced to be exceptionally abundant. However, in the extreme south, although heavy rains have checked the effect of the drought suffered during the year under review, some shortage in different sections may be felt. Events which led to the Franco-Spanish intervention and the occupation of Fez and Larache will probably effect a harvest shortage in northern-central Morocco.

The promulgation of a mining law applicable to Morocco is now under international consideration, and its publication is being anxiously awaited. Public improvements, in accordance with the act of Algiers, must be contracted for by public tenders and go to the lowest bidder as per established regulations. Since 1908 a surtax on import and export duties of 2.5 per cent ad valorem has been levied for the creation of a special fund to be devoted to public works throughout Morocco. The total annual available income therefrom is estimated at about \$300,000, which sum has been placed at the disposal of the committee on public works. This committee is composed of six delegates of the diplomatic corps and three delegates of the Moorish government, and shortly after its organization, acting upon the suggestion of its chief engineer, adopted a program of works to be carried out within a period of six years, costing altogether about \$1,500,000.

All the principal nations, exclusive of the United States, are now making strenuous efforts to forward and promote their commercial interests in Morocco. Great Britain has created the post of commercial attaché in its legation here, and with a view to further introduce and facilitate the sale of British manufactured articles in the interior a sample, catalogue and display room has been opened in Fez under consular supervision.

The aggregate trade of Morocco for 1910 amounted to \$19,049,534, comprised of \$11,825,978 imports and \$7,223,556 exports; as against a total of \$22,276,728 for the previous year, consisting of \$13,555,298 imports and \$8,721,429 exports.

The decrease in exports for 1910, as compared with the preceding year, is accounted for by the interior tribal disturbances of the country and its military occupation in certain heavily producing regions. The decrease in imports during 1910, as compared with 1909, is due principally to the large stocks brought in 1909 after the appeasement of the political crisis of 1907-8, which had not yet been exhausted. Great Britain continues to lead in the import trade, with France, Germany and Spain following in the order named.

### Declared Exports

The following table shows the value of exports to the United States declared through the consulate general at Tangier and the agencies at Casablanca and Mogador:

Articles.	1910.	1909.
Almonds.....	\$253,890	\$1,379
Carpet seed.....	490	2,445
Carpet seed.....	4,909	4,379
Carpet seed.....	11,194	180,841
Carpet seed.....	450,558	

The following table shows the total value of the principal exports from Morocco for 1910, with the shares of the leading countries:

Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Spain.	Belgium.	Total.
Almonds.....	\$253,890	\$89,743	\$457,992	\$1,284	\$2,025	\$807,874	
Carpet seed.....	490	1,008	401	5,543	524	9,004	
Carpet seed.....	11,251	9,811	12,108	74	...	32,290	
Carpet seed.....	11,971	3,152	28,936	...	...	47,012	
Carpet seed.....	25,970	19,496	4,312	607,189	...	689,967	
Carpet seed.....	70,507	30,556	37,050	285	17,496	155,894	
Carpet seed.....	18,071	8,982	22,408	175	9,481	58,277	
Carpet seed.....	3,939	96,449	19,513	63,802	40,737	223,440	
Carpet seed.....	206,599	390,253	134,540	886	16,799	845,727	
Carpet seed.....	4,902	100,080	65,205	636	4,123	264,716	
Carpet seed.....	271	1,026	1,711	3,045	...	3,908	
Carpet seed.....	51,885	64,217	199,475	5,522	...	324,004	
Carpet seed.....	1,048	3,864	2,574	2,845	...	10,305	
Carpet seed.....	594	94,340	19,215	150,075	...	297,824	
Carpet seed.....	3,015	1,291,040	738,129	848,836	221,044	3,454,810	
Carpet seed.....	184,400	1,992,488	1,655,426	1,835,717	932,956	621,503	7,223,812

The imports into Morocco for 1910, with the principal countries of origin, are shown in the following table:

Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Spain.	Belgium.	Total.
Almonds.....	\$8,042	\$1,042	\$296	\$716	...	\$8,096	
Almonds.....	2,035	2,650	...	5,237	...	9,871	
Almonds.....	1,823	1,643	2,111	11,037	...	20,598	
Almonds.....	19,300	135,151	3,949	7,815	...	166,215	
Almonds.....	44,386	2,269	8,635	826	156	47,637	
Almonds.....	2,082,176	231,303	8,635	18,941	2,463	3,240,499	
Almonds.....	40,244	20,755	3,951	233	...	75,192	
Almonds.....	1,084	12,505	1,590	12,288	...	27,468	
Almonds.....	1,010	805	1,728	4,018	390	7,959	
Almonds.....	34,408	3,870	11,348	...	24,530	74,183	
Almonds.....	1,007	...	...	...	...	968	
Almonds.....	1,278	4,218	19,568	17,862	...	42,956	
Almonds.....	449	24,426	198	46,297	...	71,370	
Almonds.....	1,040	2,418	5,467	3,905	15,462	24,892	
Almonds.....	40,674	7,161	335	126	210	48,746	
Almonds.....	1,509	379	2,459	...	...	4,902	
Almonds.....	28,756	13,712	...	...	...	42,468	
Almonds.....	1,540	1,996	434	851	...	4,822	
Almonds.....	31,245	1,494,185	3,698,900	1,312,000	252,000	320,245	7,531,881
Almonds.....	8,800	4,698,557	4,467,984	1,375,941	287,946	378,200	11,825,978

The total import and exports for 1909 and 1910 from the ports open to international trade were as follows:

Ports.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
Casablanca.....	\$2,774,252	\$2,817,138	\$2,197,253	\$2,579,417
Larache.....	1,880,817	1,704,311	1,777,721	1,683,534
Mogador.....	1,644,642	1,291,642	1,024,373	1,204,178
Mogador.....	1,982,248	1,386,758	1,456,049	1,238,459
Mogador.....	1,101,207	1,096,927	268,808	288,801
Mogador.....	1,878,678	1,348,080	1,543,290	992,013
Mogador.....	2,252,104	1,971,702	974,804	1,233,300
Mogador.....	240,305	237,419	77,075	98,000
Mogador.....	13,555,298	11,825,978	8,721,429	7,223,812

Articles.	1909.	1910.
Gum sandrac.....	11,987	6,631
Gum oil.....	1,864	5,355
Total.....	483,394	204,036

### Trade Opportunities

Of the numerous articles of import the largest demand in which the United States might be interested is for cotton piece goods, cheap woollens, and undergarments of cotton and wool. Shoe and hats are also coming into increased favor among the native Jews, as well as on the part of the growing European population. Carpenter tools, cutlery, glass, iron, enameled ware, agricultural implements, nails, toilet soaps, lead, cheese, flour, corrugated roofing, paints, books and miscellaneous hardware, seeds, wire poultry fence, barb wire and plated jewelry are in demand.

### GREATER BOSTON JEWS PLANNING NEW YEAR FETE

Great preparations are in progress among the 90,000 Jewish people of Greater Boston for the celebration of the holidays which will begin Friday evening, when the new year—5672, according to the Moslem calendar—will begin. Probably a total of 120,000 Jewish people will engage in the services to be held in all the synagogues and in many halls throughout the city.

The new year will be a perfect common year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths and 355 days," says the American Jewish Year Book. "It will be the tenth year of the two hundred and ninety-ninth lunar cycle of 19 years."

Delaware was represented in the Christian Science Monitor of Boston, says the Evening Journal of Wilmington, Del., is publishing a series of articles entitled the "Story of the States," articles that tell of the advantages and progress of the various states. Our state board of agriculture should see that Delaware is properly represented, for the Monitor is a newspaper with a large circulation in every part of the Union.

Delaware was the subject of the article in the state series published March 8 last.

### MANY DISPLAYS OF INDUSTRIES AT EXPOSITION

Arrangements for the New England educational and industrial exposition, which will open in the Mechanics building Oct. 2, are being completed. Some of the exhibits will be installed by the Chamber of Commerce.

The American Woolen Company will occupy the stage in grand hall, with the same exhibit it sent to the Alaska-Yukon fair. Here will be shown the many kinds of cloth which are turned out at the company's mills, and the various processes in making fabrics.

The United Shoe Company will have a complete shoe factory equipment. The complete operation of making shoes from the raw leather to the finished product will be shown.

The Hood Rubber Company will have a two-fold exhibit. A model plant will be shown in miniature. In addition operatives sent direct from the mill will show processes in the conversion of rubber into articles of everyday use. The Pilgrim Publicity Association will give an exhibit of up-to-date advertising methods.

### WANTS NEW GAS MAIN IN MELROSE

A large attendance is expected at the hearing tonight to be given by the aldermen of Melrose on the petition of the Melrose Gaslight Company for permission to lay an eight-inch gas main through several of the principal streets of the city from the Malden city line to the Stoneham line for furnishing gas to the town of Stoneham.

### FREE CLASSES IN SWIMMING

Free classes in swimming will be conducted this year in the public baths. It is a departure in the management of the baths and will go into effect Oct. 1. Matthew W. Allen, who has charge of the classes for men and boys, says that the classes will be conducted by those already tried in the swimming pool under the direction of Mr. Allen. Residents of Brookline will be given the instruction at the cost of the town. Miss Mary Maxwell will be the teacher of the girls.

### INTERSTATE BOARD SOON WILL SETTLE RATE CONTROVERSY

The important freight rate case regarding freight differentials between western points and Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, will, it is understood, come before the interstate commerce commission the last of October, says the Boston News Bureau today. Although definite arrangements have not been fully completed, the commission desires to hear the case on Oct. 30. It now remains for attorneys of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and representatives of the railroad interests to reach an agreement with the commission. The outcome of the case will be one of deep importance to local commercial interests.

The controversy over differential freight rates has been of long standing, and the discrimination which has existed against Boston has been largely responsible for its decline in shipping. In the first place the controversy lay entirely between Boston and Baltimore. Then Philadelphia entered in and finally New York became involved.

Some three years ago the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany railroads undertook to eliminate the differentials against Boston by reducing rates without resort to arbitration or appeal to the commission. In accordance with this plan they published Baltimore rates from Boston as fast as reductions were made on the Baltimore & Ohio, thus keeping Baltimore and Boston continuously on an equality. The controversy was however finally ended by an appeal on the part of the railroads and the interstate commerce commission, asking that body to take the matter up for final arbitration.

It was then decided by the commission that until the matter was finally adjudicated Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia should have practically the same rates to western points. Meanwhile final settlement has been hanging fire.

### NEW TEACHERS AT FRANKLIN UNION

Registration for the Franklin Union takes place this evening. A new course in reading shop drawings will be in charge of Robert H. Lawson. Benjamin F. Drake will handle the class in estimating for architects and builders. New instructors have been added to the electrical department.

Frank G. Wright, an expert in marine and stationary engine practice, will have charge of the class in firing.

### DYER FAMILY ELECTS OFFICERS

The Dyer family, which held its first reunion in the Congregational church in Whitman yesterday, elected the following officers for the newly formed organization: President, Dr. E. A. Dyer; vice-presidents, Mrs. Amelia Dyer Gurney, Mrs. Bertha D. Insley, B. C. Reed of Whitman and C. N. Dyer of Plainfield; secretaries, Elmer E. Fuller of Brockton and Miss Helena Pearson of Whitman.

### CHICAGO OPERA MAY GO ABROAD

CHICAGO—Andreas Dippel is reported to be negotiating with the managers of the opera houses in Vienna and Berlin for a season of performances by the Chicago opera company in each of those cities next year. The authorities of the Berlin opera house are understood to be entertaining the project favorably.

NEW MISSOURI TOWN PLOTTED CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo.—A new town has been laid out on the line of the extension of the Hawk system into Farmington. It will be called Coffman, and is located on the old Coffman farm, settled more than 100 years ago by John Coffman, a pioneer from Tennessee. Lead mines abandoned years ago for lack of shipping facilities will be reopened and mills started at the new place.

### TALKS BY DOCENTS HAVE MANY HEARERS AT MUSEUM OF ARTS

The first Sunday docent talks of the fall season drew out a larger attendance at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts than has been seen there before for some time.

Prof. Henry L. Seaver in the "Nearer Orient" room described the Hispano-Moresque luster pottery and then, passing into the Renaissance rooms, explained how this same style of pottery had been continued by the Italians in their majolica.

The first notable collection of this pottery was made at South Kensington. J. P. Morgan is said to have the finest collection in existence. Pieces could at one time be bought for three or four dollars, but a short time ago one piece sold at auction for \$10,000.

In the classical department, Lacey D. Caskey talked about the "three-sided Greek marble relief" and compared it with large photographs of the companion piece in the Thermi museum in Rome.

CZAR'S DAUGHTER TO WED SOFIA, Bulgaria—Official announcement of the betrothal of Grandduchess Olga, daughter of the Czar of Russia, and Prince Boris, heir apparent to the throne of Bulgaria, was made today.

### HARDWOOD FLOORS

Renovating and refinishing  
Metal Weather Strips  
R. T. Adams & Co  
24 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

### AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON NEW YORK  
Special through car leaves Postoffice square daily and Sunday at 2:45 P. M. Tickets and information at Pass. Dept., Bay State St. Ry. Co., 300 Washington St.  
TO PROVIDENCE OR FALL RIVER 7:25

### Symphony Orchestra AUCTION SALE TICKETS

24 PUBLIC REHEARSALS  
Monday, Sept. 25, 818 Seats  
Tuesday, Sept. 26, 810 Seats  
24 CONCERTS  
Thursday, Sept. 28, 818 Seats  
Friday, Sept. 29, 810 Seats  
At 10 A. M. Symphony Hall.

### TREMONT TEMPLE 8:30 and 8:15 Daily

Coronation of King George V.  
By Kinescope Process of Natural Color, in Motion Pictures lasting 2 hours. Lecture by F. Eugene Farnsworth, with special Orchestra and Music. Seats selling one week in advance.

### Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

### AT THE THEATERS

#### BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Round-up."  
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Heavenly Graustark."  
COLONIAL—"The Red Widow."  
GLOBE—Thurston.  
HOLLIS—"The Price."  
MAJESTIC—"The Bohemian Girl."  
NATIONAL—Vaudeville.  
PARK—"The Next Egg."  
SHUBERT—"Over Night."  
THEATRE—"Excuse Me."

#### NEW YORK

# Leading Events in Athletic World

## CONFERENCE SQUAD TO START FOOTBALL WORK ON WEDNESDAY

Early Forecasts Indicate That Colleges Will Show About the Same Relative Strength as in 1911

### LIKELY CANDIDATES

CHICAGO — With the approach of Wednesday, the agreed date for beginning football practice at the Conference universities, there are signs of activity in the middle western camps. The first scheduled games are but three weeks off, and the coaches are busy themselves with whatever tasks the intercollegiate rules permit prior to the official opening of the season. A few early arrivals at football quarters are already donning their football togs for a while each afternoon and getting some pre-season individual practice running and kicking the ball.

Early calculations would reveal little change from last year as to the relative standing of the western teams. Minnesota again looks strongest, perhaps, with most of last year's veterans back in the lineup, though the loss of Walker, Walter Camp's selection for all-western tackle, by reason of the recent ruling, will be a blow severely felt.

Illinois feels more confident this year than ever and says that the big game of the year will be the Illinois-Minnesota contest at Urbana on Nov. 25. Here again most of the veterans are back this year, including Seiler, last season's star, who won the Chicago, Indiana and Syracuse games by his drop-kicking, each game by the margin of three points.

Wisconsin's chances are conceded to be brighter at this stage than they have been for years. The new football head, Coach Richards, in rounding up his team, finds several of last year's reliable available, including Alfred Buser, captain, an all-western tackle, and nine "W" men. The nine are Buser and Mackmiller, tackles; Pierce and Perad, guards; Gillette and Neuman, halfbacks; Bronstand, center; Hoefel, right end; Samp, fullback, and possibly Moll. Gillette is a great open field runner and a good kicker.

According to Coach Stagg, Chicago's outlook is gloomy. The unusual pre-vails this year, however, in that the weakness is in the backfield. Chicago's line is usually the big problem, but this season will start with veteran forwards from end to end. To offset this, the entire backfield of last year has been taken away either by graduation or ineligibility, and little new material is available.

In the line are Captain Rademacher at left tackle, Carpenter at right tackle, Whiteside and Sawyer at guards, Kassulker, Sauer and Paine at ends and Whiting at center. Whiting is a hard player and a good tackler; Whiteside is young at the game, but is a hard worker, stands 6 ft. 4 in., and weighs 196 pounds. Kassulker and Sauer are both star ends, and either may be transferred to the backfield.

Candidates for the back field positions are Cernby, Fonger, Morrison, Norgren, Fletcher, the freshman quarters back who promised to be another Eckersall or Steffen type and who was Coach Stagg's hope for the position, is ineligible. Pierce, the freshman full back, is regarded as the best kicker available. The loss of Crawley, Rogers, Young and Kuhl from the back field is serious.

Little news is forthcoming from Purdue and Iowa at this stage, but it is generally understood that Purdue especially is strong this year, a goodly number of old men having signified their intentions of returning to the team.

At Indiana Coach Sheldon thinks he will have a fast, well-balanced team. Only four veterans are back, but much new material comes in from the freshman team. Capt. Andrew Gill, the star right half and kicker, will lead the team, and his team mate, Davis, at left half, will be in the lineup. Fleming, one of the best freshmen, will be at full back and Whitaker is available for half.

In the line, Messie at center and Sholly at left guard, are the only veterans, both near the 200-pound mark. Both the old tackles are gone, Dutter and Hatfield, but are replaced by two good freshmen, Steckle and Edgar Davis. The loss of Berndt and Roberts, the star ends, is partially repaired by the availability of another freshman, Davis. Lindley is most promising for the other guard.

Northwestern's problem is to build up a line. Captain Reese and Ray Lamke, halfbacks, are in the lineup, also McPherrin and Johnson at ends and Maris at right tackle. Twelve regulars were lost by graduation and failure to return, and but five promising freshmen are available. Gruhn, half; Huber, full; Mortensen, guard and tackle and Kraft and McCosh, ends. There is a goodly sized squad out, but most of the experienced men are light and material for backs and ends. Robins and Bedell are most promising candidates for center. Fletcher, Monahan, Ash and Shepherd at guards and Mortensen, Fish, Maris and Johnson at quarter. Wells and McPherrin are the best kickers.

## Crimson Leader Who Is to Call Out the Football Squad This Afternoon



CAPT. R. T. FISHER '12  
Harvard varsity football captain

## ELEVEN LETTER MEN ARE BACK AT BOSTON LATIN

### Prospects of Turning Out Strong Football Team Very Bright This Fall—Austin Tate Captain

The Boston Latin school football squad will begin preliminary practice at Irvington oval today and a large number of candidates is expected to be on hand. The prospects for a good team are unusually bright this year because of the number of veterans who have returned to school. There are 11 men in school who won their letter last year and there are also a number of last year's substitutes who will try for positions this year.

The old men who are back this year are: Capt. Austin Tate, tackle; Green, end; O'Hare, tackle or guard; Gersumsky, halfback; Soncy, fullback; Graham, end; Robinson, center; King, guard; Higgins, tackle; Colby, guard, and Craven, halfback. The team loses only three of last year's men, Pendergast, guard; Temple, halfback, and Capt. Malcolm Logan, tackle.

Doherty, last year's second string quarterback, is the likely candidate for that position this year. Other substitutes of last year's team who will report are: McDonald, Bond, Bales, McCarthy, Tobin and Allison. Not much is known about the ability of the other material which will be out, but it is expected that a number of good men will be induced to come out for the team. The schedule, which is nearly filled, is as follows:

Sept. 30, Groton;  
Oct. 4, Medford; 7, Newburyport; 12, Somerville; 11, pending; 21, pending; 28, Salem;  
Nov. 4, Lowell; 11, Beverly; 18, pending; 30, English high.

## GOLFERS MEET IN BIG TOURNEY AT SOUTHAMPTON

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—Professional and amateur golfers started play today in the invitation tournament here over the National links. Most of the notable players of the country are present, including nearly all of the amateurs who distinguished themselves in the national amateur tournament just completed at Apawamis. Fred Herreshoff is paired with C. B. MacDonald; Harold H. Hilton, now champion of the United States as well as Great Britain, meets Albert Seckel, the Riverside expert; Charles W. ("Chick") Evans Jr. and W. C. Fowkes Jr. are also paired.

An 18-hole qualifying round is being played this morning, with the best 16 continuing in the first match round in the afternoon.

Hilton and Charles B. MacDonald were partners in a four-ball match against Seckel and Evans yesterday. The latter pair won by 3 up and 2 to play. Hilton got an 83. Later on Fowkes and Evans finished 1 up on Seckel and Max Behr.

A gallery of several hundred people gathered to witness a four-ball match yesterday, in which George Duncan and Gil Nicholls were opposed to Alec Smith and J. J. McDermott, the open champion. They finished the round all square, but Duncan and Nicholls won on the second extra hole. Later on the four professionals took part in a medal play competition.

### MAINE OFFICIAL RESIGNS

BANGOR, Me.—Alfred B. Perkins, superintendent of elevation at the State House, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Sept. 30. Mr. Perkins has been a State House employee for 12 years.

## NEW YORK IS FAST DRAWING AWAY IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

Now Has Good Sized Lead Over Chicago and Pittsburgh—St. Louis and Philadelphia After Fourth Place

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	Per cent.
New York	82	46	.641
Chicago	80	52	.609
Pittsburgh	80	58	.578
Philadelphia	72	59	.549
St. Louis	69	63	.523
Cincinnati	60	76	.441
Brooklyn	52	78	.400
Boston	34	97	.259

**RESULTS YESTERDAY**  
Boston at St. Louis 3.  
Boston 0, St. Louis 3.  
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 0.  
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 0.  
Philadelphia 6, Cincinnati 0.  
Cincinnati 1, Philadelphia 1.

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
New York 6, Pittsburgh 2.  
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 2.  
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 2.  
Boston-St. Louis, postponed.

**TODAY'S GAMES**  
Boston at St. Louis.  
New York at Pittsburgh.  
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.  
Brooklyn at Chicago.

The past week has found the New York team drawing away from Chicago and Pittsburgh in the race for the National league pennant, and while there is still a chance of the present champions overhauling the world's champions of 1903, the prospects are not very bright.

New York still has a number of games to play with Pittsburgh and Chicago, all away from home; but the Giants should be able to get at least an even break, which should assure them of the flag. That Manager McGraw has a very fast team grows more and more evident every day. In Mathewson and Marquard he has two of the best pitchers in the big leagues, and this coupled together with the speed and batting shown by the rest of the team, makes them look stronger than either of the other two chief contestants for the honors.

The loss of Chance and Evers has made great difference in the champions. They do not show the team work that made them famous in the years past and but for the hard hitting of Schulte, their position in the race would not be as good as at present. The pitching staff has also shown up weekly and a decided improvement in this department alone will have to be made before they can expect to equal their previous records.

Pittsburgh was unfortunate in losing the services of Wagner at a time when they appeared to be in the race. The big German's batting and fielding would have won a number of games that were lost for want of a hit or a brilliant assist. He is now back in the game, but the season is too far advanced to give them a chance to pull up with the leaders.

Philadelphia and St. Louis are having a hard battle for the last place in the first division. Both of these teams are handicapped by the loss of their managers. The other positions will remain as at present.

## SIDELINE NOTES

For the first time in years Harvard and Yale are without any midweek games.

Two players on this year's Yale squad who have famous names and are likely to make the varsity are Walter Camp, Jr., and J. H. Philbin. Camp is after an end and Philbin a halfback.

The Harvard freshman football squad will have a very promising candidate for tackle in Gilman from Honolulu, the home of the famous Withingtons. He is six feet tall and is also a clever pitcher.

### TEN LEADING BATSMEN

AMERICAN		NATIONAL	
	Aver.		Aver.
Cobb, Detroit	.372	Jackson, Boston	.359
Jackson, Cleveland	.367	Almida, Cin.	.341
Lajoie, Cleveland	.362	Meyers, N. Y.	.339
Greiner, Bos.	.357	Wagner, N. Y.	.357
Crawford, Det.	.356	Clarke, Pitts.	.357
Collins, Phila.	.355	Miller, Boston	.354
Greene, Chicago	.354	Wiggins, St. L.	.352
Speaker, Boston	.353	Doan, Phila.	.352
Lump, Phila.	.353	Perry, Pitts.	.350
Lauger, Chicago	.353	London, Phila.	.348

### TEN LEADING BASKETMEN

AMERICAN		NATIONAL	
	Runs.		Runs.
Cobb, Detroit	132	Sheppard, Chicago	105
Jackson, Cleveland	118	Higgins, St. L.	95
Bush, Detroit	111	Boscher, Cin.	93
Milan, Wash.	100	Schulte, Chicago	90
Crawford, Det.	97	Byrne, Pitts.	90
Lord, Chicago	94	Kinabe, Phila.	89
McIntire, Chicago	92	Doyle, N. Y.	89
Murphy, Phila.	92	Parker, Phila.	83
Hopper, Boston	88	Konert, St. L.	83
Cree, N. Y.	88	Devore, N. Y.	82

**TEN LEADING BASKETMEN**  
Cobb, Detroit .372; Sheppard, Chicago .359; Jackson, Cleveland .367; Almida, Cin. .341; Lajoie, Cleveland .362; Meyers, N. Y. .339; Greiner, Bos. .357; Wagner, N. Y. .357; Crawford, Det. .356; Clarke, Pitts. .357; Collins, Phila. .355; Miller, Boston .354; Greene, Chicago .354; Wiggins, St. L. .352; Speaker, Boston .353; Doan, Phila. .352; Lump, Phila. .353; Perry, Pitts. .350; Lauger, Chicago .353; London, Phila. .348.

### MERRIMACK VALLEY GOLF

LAWRENCE, Mass.—An amateur golf tournament will be held on the links of the Merrimack Valley Country Club here next Friday and Saturday. There will be an 18-hole medal handicap and an 18-hole bogey handicap. A player entering both events must play the medal first. There are six prizes: a first and second net, a first and second gross and a first and second for the match play versus bogey.

## HEAD COACH SMITH OF PENNSYLVANIA IS PLEASED WITH SQUAD

Last Year's Freshman Eleven Is Expected to Furnish Fine Material for Varsity Team This Fall

PHILADELPHIA—Last week witnessed the first appearance of the University of Pennsylvania football men on Franklin field for 1911. Twenty-one men reported to Coach Smith for practice, and, although the number is small, they are all in such excellent condition that the coaches, as a body, are decidedly pleased. Only two regular members of last year's varsity appeared—Captain Mercer and Dillon—but the next few days will undoubtedly bring out many more. Those who reported for first practice, besides the two letter men mentioned above, were: Duncan, Findeisen, Deming, Spruance, Nolan N. Crawford, Minds, Barr, Marshall, Wallace, Lofland, Devine, VanAlst, Torrey, Matson, Fenier, H. Crawford and Jamieson, the fancy diver. Harrington, last year's substitute half-back, appeared in street clothes, as did Murphy, the hammer thrower. Jourdet, Kennedy and Rogers are expected to report today, while Keough, Thayer and Welferth will probably appear later in the week.

The men, as a whole, are in splendid condition. Jamieson, W. Crawford, Nolan, Findeisen and Murphy all weigh over 200 pounds, while Dillon is very close to that figure. Captain Mercer, after a summer in Maine, is in fine trim, shows full possession of his speed and weighs 190 pounds. Barr is also in good condition, and weighs 180 pounds. Barry, who was one of the best players on the freshman football team last year, was on the field, but he is barred from the game by conditions. Larrie Miller, one of last year's linemen, is reported as having decided not to return to college. Miller was sub-center to Captain Cozens last year, and it will be hard to find as good a man for the position. Shoemaker, another of the last year's substitutes has also announced that he would not be in the game.

A great deal of interest is centered in the members of last year's freshman team, Barr, Minds, Marshall and Crawford. Barr is showing midseason form in his punting, and frequently sent his long spirals half way down the field. Crawford is a good drop kicker.

Assisting Head Coach Smith, are coaches Torrey, Harold Gaston, Albert Mulford, Hunter Scarlett and Albert Miller. Mike Murphy was running around as usual, asking everybody questions, and sizing up the condition of the men, with that trained eye of his.

Most of the initial practice has been devoted to kicking, catching and passing the ball. Contrary to custom, the squad will not be taken into training quarters out of town, but will receive its entire workout on Franklin field. There are two weeks before the first game and the coaches feel that they can do more with the men and have them in better condition by staying at home.

The schedule is as follows:  
Sept. 30, Gettysburg;  
Oct. 4, Franklin & Marshall; 7, Ursinus;  
11, Dickinson; 14, Villa Nova; 21, Brown;  
28, State;  
Nov. 4, Carlisle; 11, Lafayette; 18, Michigan (at Ann Arbor); 30, Cornell.

## NATIONAL GOLF TOURNEY GREAT CLOSING EVENT

The annual championship tournament of the United States Golf Association which was concluded on the links of the Apawamis Country Club, Rye, N. Y., Saturday, will go down in American golfing history as remarkable in many ways. That the final round was the grandest exhibition of golf ever seen in this country was the opinion of those who saw it.

To Harold H. Hilton of the Royal Liverpool Club, must go the honor of being the best amateur player in the world today. Not only did he win the American title from Frederick Herreshoff in a battle royal, but he had previously won the British title for 1911 and also defeated the man who had the day before defeated the champion of France.

That much of the interest in the tournament was taken from it in the early rounds of match play cannot be denied as the draw unfortunately brought J. D. Travers and W. J. Travis, two of America's best players together as well as coupling R. A. Gardner and Albert Seckel in the first round.

That Frederick Herreshoff deserves to be ranked as one of the best golfers in this country today goes without saying. After finishing the first 18 holes 4 down to such a player as Hilton and then losing two on the next three, making him 6 down, he came up with a rush and defeated the match to all even, a truly remarkable feat. Not satisfied with this he forced the champion to play an extra hole, a fitting ending to a remarkable tournament. Their cards were:

Hilton	4	3	4	3	4	5	37
Herreshoff	4	4	4	3	5	6	40
Hilton	4	4	4	4	4	5	40
Herreshoff	4	5	4	4	4	5	41
Hilton	4	5	4	4	4	5	41
Herreshoff	4	5	4	4	4	5	41
Hilton	4	5	4	4	4	5	41
Herreshoff	4	5	4	4	4	5	41

## MINOR POSITIONS STILL IN DOUBT IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland, New York, Chicago and Boston in Close Fight for Third Place—New Managers in 1912

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	Per cent.
Philadelphia	88	45	.662
Detroit	81	54	.600
Cleveland	70	64	.523
New York	71	65	.522
Chicago	66	68	.493
Boston	67	69	.493
Washington	57	79	.419
St. Louis	44	96	.324

(No games played yesterday.)

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
Boston 4, Cleveland 0.  
Boston 2, Cleveland 0.  
Detroit 5, New York 3.  
New York 4, Detroit 3.  
Washington 5, St. Louis 4.  
St. Louis 6, Washington 0.  
Philadelphia-Chicago, postponed.

**TODAY'S GAMES**  
Cleveland at Boston.  
Chicago at Philadelphia (2 games).  
Detroit at New York.  
St. Louis at Washington.

With only about three weeks more of baseball in the American league championship race of 1911, followers of that league are principally interested in the fight being waged for third, fourth and fifth places in the standing. While there is still a possibility of Detroit winning the pennant, the flag is practically assured to the Athletics for a second time, with Detroit the runnerup. Cleveland now has the honor of holding third place, but the margin over New York, Chicago and Boston is so small that there may be a complete change in the present order of these clubs. Judging from the showing made by Cleveland on its previous swings around the eastern circuit, the team will hardly be able to keep above New York at least.

Except for the fact that New York has played very uncertain baseball during the entire season, it would be the favorite of a majority of the followers of the league for third place. That Chase has not been a success as a manager is the opinion of the majority. The material for a first class team is enrolled by the club and under able management should have put up a great fight for the flag. The club is today some .050 points behind its showing of 1910 at a corresponding time this year.

Chicago and Boston are now tied for fifth place, and with the latter finishing up the year on its home grounds, it should be able to beat out the western team and possibly overhaul Cleveland and New York. Chicago is today considerably ahead of its 1910 standing while Boston is nearly .080 points behind its record of 1910.

With the change in ownership of the Boston team coming next year, fans are already looking forward to the appearance of several new managers in this league in 1912. Washington and Boston are sure to be handled by new men and the prospects of changes in Cleveland, St. Louis and New York are at this time very bright.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

The New England League will hold its annual meeting at the American house this evening.

Milan and Schaefer are spoken of as the most likely men to succeed McAleer as manager of the Washington team next year.

Pitcher Rucker again showed that he is a great pitcher by holding the Cubs to two runs Saturday and winning for Brooklyn 4 to 2.

Cobb is now the only .400 batter in the American league, Jackson having dropped to .393 and Lajoie to .391. Cobb's present average is .413.

The latest is that Connie Mack will manage the Highlanders next year. It would certainly be great for New York, but how about the Athletics?

Myers, the New York National catcher, is climbing fast in the list of best batters. He is now third with .339. Jackson of Boston still leading with .339.

The rumor that Stahl will manage the Boston Americans seems to keep growing, even in the face of the fact that Stahl is reported as saying he would not.

Milan of Washington has joined the 100 run gettters. The American league now has four—Cobb, Jackson, Bush and Milan. Sheppard is the only one in the National.

New York had the honor of being the first National league team to beat Matt O'Toole, the famous Pittsburgh pitcher. The Giants got 10 hits off him Saturday, winning 6 to 1.

Chicago moved up a little on New York in the National league yesterday, winning two games from Brooklyn while the Giants did not play. Four full games now separate the two teams.

Last chance to see the Cleveland Americans this year on the Huntington avenue grounds. Lajoie, Jackson and Stovall are expected to be back in the lineup and a hard contest is looked for. Manager Donovan expects to try out Young Hagerman in the box. He comes from the Denver club.

## ENGLISH HIGH TO ELECT CAPTAIN THIS AFTERNOON

Successor Will Be Chosen to Leo Higgins Before First Practise of the Year Is Held

The English high school football squad will hold its first practise at the Locust street grounds this afternoon and about 100 candidates are expected to report. Capt. Leo Higgins has announced that he will not return to school this year and an election will be held in conjunction with the practise today.

Higgins was one of the best high school tackles around Boston and it will be difficult to find a man to fill the position which he leaves vacant. Joe Dolan, the quarterback of last year's eleven, is the probable choice for the captaincy and his training as field general last year will materially aid him in performing these duties.

There are five of last year's team in school this year, Algar, guard; Dolan, quarterback; W. E. Goodman, tackle; Brown, guard, and Pierce, fullback and captain of the team last year. With these men as a nucleus Coach Crowley expects to build a strong team.

Folsom, Devine, Casey, Shuttleworth, Philbrick, Murphy, Howe, Campbell, Fuller, Corbett and Phelan who were second string men last year have returned to school and will be good material for the first team this year as they are all men of experience.

Manager Anthony Colombo has not yet made public the schedule but says that a list of good games is being arranged for this season. A strong team should be developed from the wealth of material which is on hand.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

The Corinthian soccer football team of England defeated the New York team Saturday 4 goals to 2.

The Cooperstown pony polo team defeated Great Neck 2d for the Manhasset cups Saturday 9½ goals to 7½.

Robert Burman established a new mile record for the Syracuse track Saturday when he covered it in 48 82-100s.

Harry Fisher, coach of the Columbia University basketball team, has been appointed graduate director of athletics to succeed A. W. Putnam.

Lee Carey, the famous sprinter of Annapolis Academy, has joined the New York Athletic Club. He is now on duty with the flagship Connecticut of the Atlantic fleet.

J. H. Reilly of the New York Athletic Club won the one-mile national swimming championship title Saturday in 25m. 40.2-5s. This is a new record for the distance.

J. J. McDermott, open golf champion of America, defeated George Duncan, one of the leading professional golfers of England, Saturday, on the links of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, 3 and 2.

The Chambers benefit cricket game of 1911 will take place on the famous Longwood Cricket Club grounds next Saturday. It will last all day and the two elevens will be captained by Tom Pettitt and J. J. Heys of Lynn.

F. H. Harris, Dartmouth College champion, won the Ohio state tennis championship at Cleveland Saturday, defeating F. C. Marty 6-4, 6-4, 6-2. Miss May Sutton plays Miss Lois Moyes for the women's title today.

R. W. Emmons, 2d, whose sonder boat Bibdot won the Emperor's cup at Kiel last summer, returned to Boston Saturday, bringing the famous prize and several others won by his boat aboard. Harry Payne Whitney was also a part owner in the yacht.

The Kittie Hawk, owned by Lee Cunselman, defeated the Sand Burr, owned by A. K. and C. D. White, in the special race at Atlantic City Saturday in two straight heats of 12 miles each. The winner's times were 23m. 26 4-5s. and 22m. 43s.

The Gretchen II, owned by J. H. Hubbard of Pittsburgh, won the Great lakes motor boat championship Saturday. Her time for the 35 miles was 1h. 2m. 8s. The Dixie IV was forced out of the race when leading through an accident to her steering gear.

The Irish-American Athletic Club won the senior Metropolitan track and field championships at Celtic park, Saturday, with 93 points. The New York Athletic Club was second with 61. A. T. Meyer, a newcomer, sprang a surprise by winning the 100 and 220-yard dashes from Champion J. M. Rosenberger, in 10s. and 22 1-5s.

**WILKESBARRE WINS PENNANT**  
ALBANY, N. Y.—The 1911 season of the New York State league closed yesterday. Wilkesbarre won the pennant for the third successive season. Ranking after Wilkesbarre in order came Elmira, Troy, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Scranton and Binghamton.

## HARVARD THE LAST EASTERN COLLEGE TO START FOOTBALL

With Princeton the Crimson Seems to Be Best Supplied With Veterans From Last Year's Teams

### NEW MATERIAL

When the candidates for the Harvard varsity football team take the field this afternoon, the last of the big universities of the East will

# Books and Their Writers

Henri Bergson, Who Is Idealistic in Temperament, Captures International Audience by His Clear Style

## ETHICS WIDE STUDY

Philosophers Found to Draw Students to University Today as Men of Literary and Artistic Gifts Used To

THE American publishers of the English translation of the latest philosophical work of M. Henri Bergson, the French Jew, in which he sets forth a theory of a universe that is "still becoming" and a process of world-making that is forever under way, announce that, though only issued a few months ago, the demand has been so great that a third edition has been printed.

In part this is due no doubt to the clarity and charm of Bergson's style in dealing with subjects that too often are made to seem impossible of popular understanding because of the ponderous method used in exposition and the lifeless, useless terminology employed. M. Bergson, like William James, who first called American attention to the French author and philosopher, has that rare combination of style and matter, insight and eloquence, capacity to deal with concepts and yet to mediate them to and for human beings, and to discuss universal principles in the light of common, every-day facts, that many philosophers have lacked. They in consequence have touched the lives of comparatively few men. M. Bergson, like Mr. James, seems to be a humanist. With the mind of a race eminent in speculative effort, using the subtly shaded language of a people who are masters of rational processes of thought, and fighting for the conception of a living world and a living Creator, the net result of the literary output of this fascinating writer is favorable to idealism and hostile to materialism. As such he bids fair to be an historic figure. Swiftly, he has captured the attention of an international audience.

The large sale of M. Bergson's books in this country is to be accounted for in part by the peculiar merits of his style, and by the satisfactoriness of his message. It also is due to the striking increase, during the past generation, of men and women interested in such problems as Bergson in France, Eucken in Germany, Lodge in England and James and Royce in America, have dealt with in their books. The number of periodicals now issued in the United States that are especially devoted to consideration of intellectual and ethical problems, is large. Commonly subsidized by universities, they only reflect the altered status of philosophical faculties in university circles compared with a generation ago. In some of the universities, the teachers of philosophy take the rank once held by professors of belles lettres, both as popular instructors and as factors in drawing students to the institutions. It is no exaggeration to say that the presence of William James, Josiah Royce, George H. Palmer, George Santayana, and other less well-known members of the philosophical department of Harvard's faculty, has done more to attract graduate students to Harvard during the past two decades than have any teachers of literature connected with the university. To a slighter but no less unmistakable extent has this been true at other American universities.

While dogmatic theology as taught at the denominational seminaries has been in a parlous state of disintegration and uncertainty, and while few men have appeared in this field to take the places once held with distinction by men like Hedge, Park, Mulford, Foster and Hodge, graduates from the colleges and universities have been shifting their attention to problems of philosophy and ethics. Able

## EDUCATIONAL

New York, Lawrence Park, Bronxville  
**Massee Country School**  
Boys 7 to 15. Formerly Jr. Dept. Blake Country School. 15 miles from New York. Individual attention for every boy. Classes limited to 6 boys. Masters all college graduates of at least 3 years' experience in the best boys' schools. Boys all live with the family of the Head Master. Prepared for all leading boarding schools. Limited to 40 boys. Swimming pool. For illustrated catalog, address W. WELLINGTON MASSEE, Ph.D., Head Master.

**THE STONE SCHOOL**  
50 CHESTNUT STREET, BOSTON.  
Preparatory for Harvard and other colleges.  
Thirty-eighth year opens October 2.

**CLAYTON & CRAIG**  
Night and Day School, Auto, Electrical, Aviation Schools. Classes now forming. Largest electrical school in the world. Call or write for catalog. 261 SUMMIT ST. SHOPS 15 HARCOURT ST.

## HOTELS

**THE RANELEGH**

INTERSECTION of Beacon and Mountfort sts., under new management; a high-class family hotel, two to five-room suites, prices ranging from \$20 to \$120 per month. Special inducements made to families on yearly lease; cafe in the rear of American.

**THE FAIRBANK HOUSE**  
1801 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO  
Rooms, large and small; comfortable and homelike, with excellent table service.

**Holland House Hotel and Restaurant**  
5th AVENUE and 30th STREET, NEW YORK  
REASONABLE RATES CUISINE UNSURPASSED  
REMODELLED and REFURNISHED  
ELEGANCE and REFRESHMENT  
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

## LITERARY NOTES FROM LONDON

New Edition of Stevenson All Taken—Memoirs of Moroccan Shareefa on Editorial Desk of Publisher

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON — It is interesting to learn that 26,000 new books, exclusive of uncompleted works, were added to the library of the British Museum last year. The attendance at the reading rooms also showed an increase of 1300 visitors over the previous year.

Although the title of J. H. Round's book "The King's Sergeants and Officers of State with their Coronation Services" (Nisbet) has a rather prosaic sound, it is nevertheless full of fun. It also contains some interesting explanations about words which we are wont to use without any idea of their origin. For instance, sergeant is a servantship, and the tenure of certain lands often depended on the due rendering of certain services.

A particularly interesting post was that of the King's panter, or officer of the bread-pail, whose office was called the pantery or pantry. Similarly the butler, a great officer of state at one time, took his name from the bottle and called his office the buttery, which later became the buttery.

An authorized life of Harriet Beecher Stowe is promised by Nisbet for next October. It is written by her son, Charles Stowe, in cooperation with her grandson, Lyman Beecher Stowe, and contains much that is interesting about Mrs. Stowe, besides giving the story of how "Uncle Tom's Cabin" came to be written. It is fitting that this book should appear in the year in which her centenary has been celebrated.

Another forthcoming biography is "Memoirs of Samuel Hoare" (of Hampstead 1751-1825), written by his daughter and his widow Hannah. Also letters, hitherto unpublished, from his first wife, Sarah (née Gurney), written from Broad Street, London, in 1780. Hoadley Brothers are the publishers.

The much-discussed book, "The Dan-

teachers of these topics have multiplied. New text-books and works of reference have been forthcoming. Technical periodical literature has sprung up and flourished. This a constituency ready for an author as commanding and as attractive as M. Bergson has been coming into being; witness the sale of books.

When Kant, Hegel, Comte, Mill were at the height of their power, and even as recently as when Herbert Spencer tried to get a reading public in the United States, how different the extent of understanding by the American public of the topics involved and the terminology used by them! German idealism of an earlier day filtered down to the few Americans who knew it, mainly at second hand through the writings of Carlyle and Coleridge. For long periods of our national history our thought on matters of philosophy was dominated by the arid Scotch and English way of dealing with it, as if philosophy were metaphysics and nothing more. It is only within the memory of men now living that the far east or of Germany has been fairly understood by any considerable number of Americans.

## BOOKS REVIEWED

"OUTWARD AND INWARD MAN." Compiled by Howard Morrow Long. Published by the compiler.

What Whittier, in one of his sweetest hymns, expressed as "the steady gain of man," is the theme wrought out in this thoughtful compilation of Scriptural passages, so arranged as to set forth the struggle of mankind to free itself from the outward and establish the kingdom of heaven within. It is a little book, suitable for vest pocket or hand bag and is daintily covered in white marbled paper.

"CITY GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION." Edited by Clinton Rogers Woodruff. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

By an arrangement between the National Municipal League and the publishers of this book a series of volumes dealing with different phases of municipal government will be issued by them for the league, the price being set so low that a general circulation of readers of such documents as the league hitherto has used for propaganda purposes. On the one hand the publishers, by this plan, add the nucleus of a constituency likely to be loyal; and the league gets the benefit of professional handling of its literature.

Mr. Woodruff, whose service to the cause of municipal government in this country as an editor and compiler of literature and as a manager of conferences transcends that of any other man, has brought together in this volume statistics and opinions for and against the plan; and he has made the compilation a working handbook that will make it indispensable to all persons seeking light on the subject.

It was a task of editing that Mr.

## HOTELS

gerous Age," by Mrs. Karin Michaelis of Copenhagen, which has appeared in numerous German editions, will be published shortly by John Lane. Stephen Swift will publish early in October a new volume of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's Egyptian memoirs, to be entitled "Gordon at Khartoum." Following the lines of previous volumes, it consists of an intimate personal diary, bringing his narrative of events to the end of 1885.

The limited set of the Swanston edition of Stevenson has already been taken up by subscribers. The publishers are Chatto & Windus, and there is a long preface by Andrew Lang.

R. B. Cunningham Graham has written a preface to the reminiscences of Emily Shareefa of Wazan, which Arnold has in preparation, under the title "The Story of My Life." The author is the English woman who created some stir about 40 years ago by marrying the Grand Sharaf of Wazan, the ecclesiastical head of Morocco. The Shareefa is now a widow but still lives in Morocco. Her reminiscences have been edited by Mr. Bensusan.

Hodder and Stoughton's large color books for the coming season include "Tales from Hans Andersen," illustrated by E. Dulac; Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," illustrated by Eleanor Fortescue Brickdale; "The Compleat Angler" illustrated by J. H. Thorpe.

Hodder and Stoughton's other announcements include "Peter and Wendy" by J. M. Barry; "Irish Reminiscences" by Justin McCarthy; "My Royal Clients: Their Majesties as I knew Them," a volume of reminiscences by the detective Xavier Paul; "The Brownings: Their Life and Art" by Lilian Whiting; "The Historical Value of the Acts of the Apostles" by Sir William Ramsey, who also has a smaller volume entitled "The First Christian Century"; "Miracles and Christianity" by Professor J. Wendland.

Woodruff was competent to perform well, and he has done it. Not the least valuable part of the book is a bibliography of books, magazine articles and pamphlets on the subject which abound in large numbers.

"MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS." By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

The formal heroine of this book, Nancy Carey, is a wholly admirable type of American girl, and as deserving in her way of imitation and admiration as Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm was in hers. It is not at all surprising that she won the unrequited love of the head of the academy at Beulah, nor the admiration of the U. S. consul with whom she corresponded so vivaciously and intimately, nor the avowal of adoration from Tom Hamilton, home from service in Hongkong. The best type of resourceful, democratic, high-minded American girlhood is well depicted in Nancy.

But the real heroine of the book is Mother Carey, whose splendid management of herself, her children, her very modest income and her social opportunities in the Maine village won for her the glad obedience of her fatherless family, the admiration of the villagers and the pure homage of all sorts of men. It would be difficult to name a better book to give to any one wishing to understand a sensible American mother's point of view of duty, where double parental responsibility falls upon the wife and where family income is limited.

There are authors with greater skill in plot making than is shown in this book. But the characters live and, to a high end of life; and the picture drawn is one calculated to ennoble all previous conceptions of maternal and filial love. But there are no prigs among the characters, save one, and she reforms; and the preachments are subtle and indirect.

"MEMOIRS OF THE WHITE HOUSE." By Col. W. H. Crook. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

As body-guard to President Lincoln, to which position he was appointed in January, 1865, Colonel Crook began his service at the White House. Subsequently he became a clerk, and finally disbursing officer of the executive. In this capacity he has been in close touch with the personal and home life of 10 presidents.

These "Memoirs" are compiled from his diaries, edited by Henry Root, and have all the attraction of high-toned small talk. So much has been related of the domestic affairs of each of our presidents in turn, and of his personal traits and informal ways, that it would almost seem that nothing of interest could remain unsaid. But notwithstanding all that has been written by others, and all that Colonel Crook has himself contributed, this pleasant book is not devoid of fresh appeal, and is very happy in its reproduction of that intimate, behind-the-scenes atmosphere due to a familiar acquaintance with incidents as they were occurring.

The style is easy and clear, unburdened by any attempt at ornament, and the text most gratifying in what it includes. The author has used his opportunity to record only the good—only that which is cheering and helpful to know.

There is nothing to feed an intrusive curiosity, nor is any political color discernible; only the kindly observations and appreciative reminiscences of one who evidently has more sympathy with the good in people than with the less worthy elements.

He is a good story-teller, and tells stories about the children of the White House that sound precisely like those of a fond grandfather. He has not forgotten who gave the first children's dance—a "Juvenile Soiree" they called it on the quaint order—nor which baby was the first to have a Christmas tree; and besides such things as these, he gives a few pen snapshots of the presidents in the act of surprising bystanders by becoming, for a moment, as children themselves among the children.

Not the least valuable chapter is that concerning the home life of President Johnson, with its many beautiful features. It is well that one who can speak from actual observation should set such facts as these in contrast with others of a different nature that have been more eagerly disseminated.

The old-fashioned photographs reproduced are in themselves documents, conveying some ideas of the time better than it could be done in words.

"T." By Elizabeth Snowden Nichols Watrous. New York: The Shakespeare Press.

In a little more than two years the daughter of a family living in an out-of-the-way mining settlement in the Adirondacks, whose only education has been acquired at the school open six weeks in the year, whose only idea of fashionable life is gained from a few cheap advertising pictures, who has never seen a railroad and does not know the difference between the tawdry New York tenement into which she first goes and a palace, is transformed into a woman of beauty and presence, who is sent abroad by a millinery firm on a munificent salary; and besides causing excitement in Paris by her appearance makes a brilliant marriage there with the man of wealth and family whom she met first as a coachman when she was kitchen maid. His story is different from hers and not quite so impossible, involving, however, the condition of forgotten identity that has become decidedly stale in fiction.

Jean is a lovable child but more attractive, because drawn with much more distinctness, in her first estate than in her latest. The story gives somewhat of the servants' view of fashionable living, and rather gains interest thereby.

## LITERARY NOTES

AUTHORS in choosing titles for their books should consider all possible contingencies involved in marketing them. A customer recently entering a book store and asking for James Oppenheim's book, "Pay Envelopes," was directed to the stationery department.

The subject and predicate style of title for a novel can lead to a comedy situation that makes book and author figure in a family's dinner table anecdotes.

A woman of a New England city, an intermittent patron of her public library, once received from circulation headquarters an official postcard which showed her at first glance some lines in print of a general and therefore of a negligible character, and a line in bold, round penmanship as follows: "It Never Can Happen Again." She was on the point of inquiring by telephone what she had done that merited rebuke in addition to her 10 cents fine when she recalled the name of her De Morgan novel five days overdue.

A fifth edition of "Dawn O'Hara" by Edna Ferber, shows that this clever western writer, absolute master of the point of view and lingo of the smart American young woman, has won her audience swiftly and surely.

John Carter, whose verse written while in the Minnesota state prison, won influential friends for him who procured his pardon, is to publish a collection of his poetry soon. For a living he will turn prison inspector, for which post his brief experience will fit him.

A sign of the times and an indication of the celerity with which both authors and publishers work nowadays is the "Dictionary of Aviation and Meteorology," by Robert Morris Pierce, which the Baker & Taylor Company publish.

Popular interest in the new scheme of paper-back cookery has been so marked that a second edition of Soyer's book has been called for. Sturgis & Walton publish the London chef's authoritative exposition.

The Thackeray exhibition by the Grolier Club of New York city, which will be held late in the autumn, will have the best of the unrivaled collections of Thackerays owned by Mr. Bixby of St. Louis, Major Lambert and J. Pierpont Morgan; and it is expected to surpass any exhibit of the kind made earlier in this season in London.

Prof. Morris Jastrow's book, "Aspects of Religious Belief and Practice in Babylonia and Assyria," which Putnam's will publish, will serve the increasing number of persons interested in the religion and civilization of the Euphrates valley.

Brian Hooker, whose text for Parker's music helped make their joint contribution, called "Mona," the prize winner in the American contest for opera writing, is a recent Yale graduate with marked gifts both in verse-writing and in the essay form of literature. Dali, Mead & Co. will soon publish an edition of "Mona."

Moslem propaganda in Japan, financed, it is said, by American money, has started an English monthly called the Islamic Fraternity. Later an edition in Japanese

may be issued. Thus does English speech set forth its variety of uses and the hold it has on Asiatic populations as a medium of exchange of thought.

Maeterlinck, who comes with his wife to the United States this season, is fortunate in having Humperdinck busy at work writing the music for "The Blue Bird."

One of the first autobiographies of men prominent in the most important of recent chapters in American history to find its way into print will tell the story of Tom Johnson, first a manufacturer and capitalist and then a city administrator and advocate of civic reforms. Under the title of "My Story" it will soon appear from the press of B. W. Huebsch.

Having served in public life for 50 years, the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois is about sending forth his reminiscences. If it proves to be accurate in its facts, vivid in its memories and readable in its style, the book should have considerable value to all interested in the history of the middle West and the rise of the Republican party. It is a form of literature of which there is not a surplusage of first class output in this country, nothing comparable to the wealth that France and England have. Action and the habit of chronicling and explaining it do not often go together in American public life.

A history of San Francisco by the managing editor of the Chronicle, John P. Young, is announced. Destruction of most valuable records has made all the more necessary the chronicling of important chapters in the history of the municipality by trained observers, of which Mr. Young is one.

The individual humor of Newton Newkirk, whose election to the presidency of the American Newspaper Humorists Association stamps him as a professional fun-maker, is to find vent in a book which he calls "Back to Nature." His piscatorial prowess and nomadic life in the Maine woods no doubt will be cleverly chronicled.

Lillian Bell enters a new field, that of literature for children. The title of her first story, "A Runaway Equator," indicates retention of a sense of humor that some writers of juveniles lack.

Translation of Dr. Gore from the see of Birmingham to the see of Oxford will interest American readers of "Lux Mundi" and all other persons who have watched the career of this vigorous leader of the Church of England, a radical in social reform and in Biblical scholarship and a conservative in matters of ritual and education.

Lanciani, whose books on Roman history and archeology are published in this country by Houghton, Mifflin Company, has been raised to a senatorship by the King of Italy as a distinct recognition of his service to the nation by his archaeological discoveries.

Evidence in the form of letters comes to both the author and publishers of "The Long Roll," that in Miss Mary Johnson has written a story of the Confederacy and of the civil war that satisfies the South better than any novel yet written.

The presence with the Irish Players on their visit to the United States of W. B. Yeats and Lady Gregory, whose plays will be rendered, no doubt will lead to the proffer of considerable hospitality on the part of American authors. Mr. Yeats, it is announced, will preface the performance of the first evening in the new Plymouth theatre, Boston, with a statement of the aims of the school of Celtic writers and patriots which he and Lady Gregory share in guiding.

William Barry, prime of the Church of England, had an ironic spirit which often found expression in verse that was moving in its effect. One of the finest expressions of desire for an ending of the interminable strife between Ireland and England and for justice and fair play on the part of the dominant race, that ever has been penned, is to be found in one of this divine's poems.

No sphere is too humble and no social group too insignificant for the conservative propaganda to scorn it. A boy's book on conservation has been written by Overton W. Price and is published by Small, Maynard & Co. Gifford Pinchot heartily indorses it.

Librarians throughout the country, who have been charmed and children by the clever writings of Edmund Lester Pearson, will be interested to know that a collection of his essays, under the title of "The Librarian at Play," is forthcoming.

Ezra Pound, one of the most original and unconventional of American writers of verse since Whitman's day, who for reasons of his own has taken up residence in England, has translated the sonnets and ballads of Guido Cavalcanti, which Small, Maynard & Co. will issue in America.

CHINA HAS NOVEL CENSUS PLAN  
How many people there are in China nobody knows. Their method is to count the families and multiply by 5/6, producing an uncertain result in any event, says the Chicago Journal. The figures arrived at in this way for last year's census gave the population of the entire empire at 329,542,000.

PROVING ITS NOVELTY  
Crawford: You say this contrivance is an entirely original invention?  
Crabshaw: Why, man, it's something that wasn't even in use among the Chinese thousands of years ago.—New York Times.

## CANADA HARVEST DESCRIBED

September Number of Empire Magazine Also Tells of Training Youths for Farm Work

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the September issue of the Empire Magazine, John Selborne gives an excellent impression of the labors and splendors of Canada's great harvest-home. He also gives some exceedingly interesting figures as follows:

"It is estimated that Canada will have to call out an army of 50,000 men to harvest its wheat crop this year. The experts say that 200,000,000 bushels of wheat will be harvested this autumn. In addition, there will be oats from 1,120,000 acres, and flax from upward of half a million acres. A mighty harvest-home if you like, but nothing as compared with what the harvests of the future must inevitably be."

The Rt. Hon. Louis Botha is chosen for the September number of the Men of Empire. General Botha has set his face against that form of speculation which consists in the practice of land companies buying up stretch after stretch of territory, not with the hope that they will ultimately become sites of prosperous homesteads, but that precious minerals may be discovered beneath their surface.

The question is asked in the Empire magazine if it is possible for a city-born, city-bred and city-trained youth to become first an agricultural laborer and then a prosperous farmer. The magazine answers in the affirmative.

providing the youth has £20 (\$100) a his back, and will submit to the training of the Dreadnought farm, which has now been established for the purpose of training youths sent out from England, at Windsor, near Sydney.

The navy training farm secured the title of "Dreadnought" because it was established out of funds which were originally subscribed by the people of New South Wales to furnish a Dreadnought for the imperial navy. Experience has shown that the English town-bred lad has a quick intelligence and readily acquires a knowledge of local methods of farming.

The chief difficulty appears to be a matter of fares, since the trustees do not, at present, feel disposed to devote any money in their hands to the cost of passages of lads from Great Britain to Australia, but prefer to devote the whole interest on the capital sum to the expenses of training. The minimum fare to Australia being £16 (\$80), it will be seen that with £2 (\$10) for outfit, the £2 landing money demanded by the regulations makes it necessary for the lad to raise the sum of £20. On leaving the Dreadnought farm the pupil should be worth at least 10 shillings per week and his keep, and it appears he often obtains 15 shillings or even £1 a week besides board and lodging, after a very few months' work with a practical farmer.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

### APPROACH OF AUTUMN

The cider mill  
Resumes its grind  
With vaudeville  
Not far behind.  
Red grow the vines  
Upon the wall,  
And all these signs  
Proclaim the fall.

The baseball fans  
Are frantic quite;  
The moving vans  
Go day and night.  
The locust sings,  
The woodcocks call;  
And all these signs  
Proclaim the fall.  
—Washington Herald.

### BUSY BOY

The senior partner: "Where's that office boy?"  
The junior partner: "Hush, please. Don't disturb him just now. He's got an important job on hand."  
"Eh! What is it?"  
"Why, he thinks he can figure it out that the scorners have got Ty Cobb's batting average four points too high."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### IN FUTURE DAYS

They were reviving Shakespeare in Cleveland in 1950.  
The play was "Richard I.I."  
"A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse!" belittled the tragedian.  
And just then a small boy in the audience near the stage offered a clear-voiced interruption.  
"Pa," he shrilly asked, "what's a horse?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### EASY FOR JOHNNY

"Now, Johnny," queried the teacher of the new pupil, "what is the difference between one yard and two yards?"  
"A fence," promptly replied the youthful observer.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

### IN DAISIES DEEP

Miss Summer was too sweet to stay, and sings her goodby songs;  
She'll go to sleep in daisies deep, to dream the winter long.  
And Winter'll sigh in every place, Because he never saw her face.

But still we'll weave a happy day in meadows white with snow,  
Though Winter'll weep to hear us say we loved the Summer so!

Ah, me! He'll sigh in every place, Because he never saw her face.  
—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

### WATERMELON LURE

By the time Mr. Taft has tackled one of our 100-pound watermelons he will see no possible reason for stopping anywhere in Tufford Texas.—Los Angeles Express.

## Directory of Leading Hotels

### BERMUDA

Hamilton—Victoria Lodge.

### CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles—Hotel Lankershim.  
San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis.

### IDAHO

Boise—The Owyhee.

### ILLINOIS

Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.

### LOUISIANA

New Orleans—The St. Charles.

### MAINE

Portland—Hotel Falmouth.

### MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids—The Herkimer Hotel.

### NEW YORK

New York—Hotel Imperial.

### MASSACHUSETTS

Boston—Hotel Lenox.  
Springfield—Clinton Hall.  
Springfield—Cooley's Hotel.  
Worcester—Warren Hotel.

### PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia—Aldine Hotel.

### TEXAS

San Antonio—The Gunter.

### VIRGINIA

Fortress Monroe—Hotel Chamberlain.

### WASHINGTON

Spokane—Hotel Victoria.

### WISCONSIN

Milwaukee—Hotel Maryland.

# Canadian Leaders Are Confident

(Continued from page one)

sure of the continuance of his regime and the establishment of reciprocity. The premier is scheduled to speak on Tuesday afternoon in Soulanges county, Que., where he is the Liberal candidate, although already elected in Quebec east through the withdrawal of the Conservative candidate.

At Montreal Tuesday evening he will address three meetings, and leave that night for Quebec to speak in Montserrat county, near that city, on Wednesday. He will await the returns in Quebec on election day.

The first attempt to spoil a Laurier meeting was made at Rimouski Friday. A small band of ardent oppositionists, under the head of Armand Lavergne, formerly a Liberal member of Parliament, attempted to break up the prime minister's gathering. When chased away they went off and held a meeting of their own. Mr. Lavergne making a fiery speech until the engine of a locomotive standing on a neighboring siding drowned him out with persistent whistling. A general fight completed the dissolution of the rival meeting.

Quebec is considered the pivotal point in this contest, as it was prior to the time Sir Wilfrid Laurier came to power. In 1896 the Conservatives carried only 16 of the 65 seats. In 1900 they had only seven, while in 1904 and 1908 they carried 11 seats.

Ontario, the great industrial and agricultural province of Canada, has the largest population and the greatest number of seats at issue, 86 in all, as against 65 seats for Quebec, the second largest province. Ontario has been strongly Conservative for many years.

While the reciprocity pact is the main point of attack there are several charges against the conduct of the administration, and a number of local questions which have aroused heated controversy.

The result of the election Thursday will decide the reciprocity question so far as Canada is concerned, for there are but two deferred elections, that in the remote Yukon territory and the other in the constituency adjoining Labrador, where communications are so slow that it was impossible to post up the proclamations in time for election on Thursday. In any case, these constituencies generally elect men pledged to support the administration of the day whatever may be its politics.

## AMBASSADOR TO PRESENT RELIC

HINGHAM, Mass.—The Rev. Louis Cornish, pastor of the Old Ship church, has received assurance from British Ambassador Bryce that he will make the presentation of the old mounting stone which old Hingham in England has presented to this town. The mounting stone, or horse-block, stood in the village square of old Hingham for at least 700 years. It will become the cornerstone of the bell tower which is to be built here as a memorial to the first settlers and for which Mr. Cornish founded the movement and raised \$20,000. The cornerstone will be laid Oct. 9, Ambassador Bryce making the presentation speech.

## RUNS 105 MILES IN 80 MINUTES

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—The special Pennsylvania test train on Saturday covered the 105 miles from Valparaiso to this city in a running time of 80 minutes. The real time was 84 minutes, but a four minute delay was caused by a milk train at Hamlet.

The train was drawn by a monster, stoker-equipped engine and consisted of 10 coaches, each weighted down with 40,000 pounds of rails to bring them to standard weight.

## GARDNER TO GET NEW INDUSTRY

GARDNER, Mass.—Boynston & Plummer, Inc., manufacturers of machinist tools and blacksmith supplies, 54 Hermon street, Worcester, will be transferred to Gardner and will occupy the Knowlton factory, North Main street, which has been vacant more than a year. The Worcester concern is one of the Wilder industries of which Congressman William H. Wilder is at the head.

## PROPOSE COOPERATIVE STORE

DOVER, N. H.—A committee from the New Hampshire State Grange is trying to form a state corporation with a capital of \$500,000 for the purpose of selling household merchandise to families and supplies for the farm. For years the grangers in this section ran a cooperative store in Rochester.

## VOTE ON COMMISSION RULE

RAHWAY, N. J.—Mr. Lambert, city clerk, has issued a manifesto calling for a registration of Rahway voters for Tuesday next and an election for Sept. 26 to decide whether commission government shall be adopted in this city. The citizens' committee filed 617 signatures to the petition.

## IRISH RAILWAY MEN STRIKE

DUBLIN—A general strike on the Great Southern & Western railway has been declared. In Dublin large numbers of freight handlers have gone on strike, and at Limerick no trains were sent on Sunday night.

**Silks** THRESHER BROS.  
The Specialty Silk Store,  
46 TEMPLE PLACE,  
Boston, Mass.

## BAY STATE BALLOON PARTY SAILS ACROSS UPPER NEW YORK CITY

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The three Massachusetts aeronauts, J. J. Valkenburgh of South Framingham, Mass., who is striving for a pilot's license, J. B. Benton and William Van Sleet, who have returned to Pittsfield by train with the balloon Springfield report that they found themselves directly over New York city when dawn broke Sunday morning. Then for an hour the balloon drifted down across the Bronx, and as block after block of the city's lights were seen to go out and the sun began to break its way through the mists in the east, the aerostat floated across the sound and dropped to earth at Auburndale in Queens, Long Island.

Notwithstanding they had floated over the city of New York and landed within the city limits, the only spectators aroused to witness the landing were one mounted policeman and a man with an express wagon. The latter later took the packed-up balloon away for shipment.

## MEXICO ELECTION DELAY DEMAND TO BE PRESSED

MEXICO CITY—According to reports in political circles today quick action is to be demanded of Congress on the petitions of the Reyes and anti-revolutionist parties for a postponement of the presidential elections.

It is authoritatively announced that the petitions will be presented simultaneously to both houses of Congress. As the primaries are to be held on the first Sunday in October, little time remains for action.

The magisterial movement which has caused a flutter on the border has spread to Vera Cruz. Rurales have been sent in pursuit of an armed band which is operating near Acayuan, where raids have been made on American owned haciendas.

Frauds in the payment of revolutionary damages are being investigated. Col. Pedro de la Cerda of the Mexican general staff has been appointed military attaché of the Mexican embassy in Washington.

## EXPERT OUTLINES GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR WATERWAY

WILMINGTON, Del.—Maj. Robert R. Raymond, United States engineer for this district, who has just returned from New York, has outlined in a general way the plans of the United States government to spend \$80,000,000 in constructing an intra-coastal waterway from Boston, Mass., to Beaufort, S. C. He has been in New York attending a three-day conference of the board of army engineers appointed by the secretary of war to conduct a survey and report on the route.

One of the important links in the proposed waterway will be the enlargement of the present Chesapeake and Delaware canal, connecting Delaware and Chesapeake bays. The deepening of the inland waterway would cost about \$10,000,000. Its acquisition by the government would involve \$2,500,000 more.

The board will submit its report to the board of engineers for rivers and harbors, and in turn will go to the secretary of war. The report, however, is not expected to be ready in time for the convening of Congress.

## FIRE COMMISSION TO HOLD MEETING

The new fire commission, appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald to investigate the needs of the fire department, announced today that it would hold the first of a series of meetings on Thursday at 4 p. m. in the old aldermanic chamber at city hall. The United Improvement Association has been invited to present whatever observations or recommendations it may desire. The public will be admitted.

Mayor Fitzgerald will hold a meeting in the same place at the same time Friday for all persons interested in the location of the proposed new court house in South Boston.

## HOMESTEAD BOARD ORGANIZED

A meeting of the homestead commission is to be held next Saturday. The commission has organized with C. F. Gettemy as chairman and Henry Sterling as secretary. The other members are K. L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Bank Commissioner Chapin; C. F. Coogan of the state board of health; W. D. Foster and Mrs. Eva W. White.

## RODGERS IS DELAYED AT MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. ON FLIGHT TO COAST

(Continued from page one)

what many regard as the most difficult part of his entire flight.

WASHINGTON—Army aviators here are preparing to go to New York to take part in the aviation meet that begins there next Saturday. Capt. Paul W. Beck and Lieut. T. D. Milling of the army aviation school at College Park, have already gone and they will be followed later by Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, in charge of the aviation school and Lieutenants Arnold and Kirtland.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Traveling at the rate of nearly a mile a minute, for the most part over Chesapeake bay, Lieut. John Rodgers, aviation instructor at the United States naval academy, flew on Sunday from his home in Havre de Grace to the navy's aviation field at Greenberrypoint, across the Severn river from the naval academy. He covered approximately 52 miles in one hour and three minutes.

NEW YORK—Miss Matilda Moisant and Miss Harriet Quimby will compete against Mlle. Helene Dutrieu, at the aviation meet Sept. 23 to Oct. 1 at Nassau boulevard, Long Island. Mlle. Dutrieu is now on her way to America on board the steamer Provence, which will arrive here Friday night or Saturday morning, bringing with her a racing Farman. Miss Moisant and Miss Quimby will use a Bleriot type of monoplane, built by the Moisant Company.

At the Brighton Beach track Sunday there was an aviation exhibition by Claude Grahame-White, Eugene Ely, George W. Beatty and Dr. Henry Walden.

LONDON—R. A. Cammell of the British aviation school at Farnborough passed away Sunday, having fallen while making a flight at Hendon, six miles from the center of London.

ST. LOUIS—Hugh K. Robinson, the aviator, has been nominated by the Trans-Mississippi River Flight Association to make the Minneapolis to New Orleans hydro-aeroplane flight of 1917 miles.

Robinson will start from the surface of Lake Calhoun, in the heart of Minneapolis, on Oct. 11. He will fly for a purse of \$20,000 raised by the river cities in which he is to give exhibitions.

## OPENS CLASSES IN MANY TRADES

CINCINNATI, O.—Made possible by a gift of \$500,000 from Mrs. Thomas J. Emery the Ohio Mechanics Institute has started its career as a university in its new building.

Students from nearly every state in the Union presented themselves for registration, for the new mechanics institute is to be the only school of its kind in the country.

A great many of the courses that the new institute offers no university ever had. It will turn out lithographers, printers, interior decorators, expert builders, wood carvers, metal workers, industrial designers, electricians, architects and machinists.

There will be dressmaking courses for girls, for the purpose of training them for professional models.

The domestic science course will be conducted for fitting girls for high class positions in the kitchens of hotels and restaurants.

## SOUTHERN COTTON MEN TO CONVENE

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—In line with the proposal of the southern cotton conference, which met at Montgomery, Ala., last week, Gov. George W. Donaghey has issued a call for a mass meeting of planters and others interested in the marketing of the Arkansas cotton crop, to be held in conjunction with the state convention of the Farmers Union. The Governor says the present condition of the crop does not warrant an estimate of as much as a 900,000-bale yield in this state.

## PATENT FOR BOSTON MONOPLANE

Patents on a new type of monoplane have been granted recently to a Boston man, George F. A. McDougall of 34 Glenmar street, Dorchester. The model shows a double-motored machine, one motor driving a horizontally revolving propeller for lifting purposes, the other actuating two propellers beneath the supporting planes. The vertical and horizontal rudders are joined, a pivoted bar turning them from side to side or up and down at the pilot's desire.

## BARCELONA PLAT FOUND

MADRID—It is officially stated that a revolutionary plot discovered at Barcelona included a program of general strikes, the cutting of wires, the dynamizing of railroads and the forcible prevention of the publication of newspapers. An attempt to prevent the publication of several newspapers in that city by the plotters proved unsuccessful.

## MUCH WORK ALREADY BEING PREPARED FOR THE 1912 LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page one)

uniform commutation ticket upon all railroads in the commonwealth.

The joint board, consisting of the board of railroad commissioners and the Boston transit commission, is instructed to report whether it is for the public interest and expedient to enact any or all of the legislation asked for in the following bills, and resolve of last year:

House bill 149, providing for the removal of the present structures used for subway entrances and exits, now standing in Scollay square and Court street, and for the substitution of more suitable entrances and exits.

House bill 1384, providing for a new Elevated station on the Boston Elevated railway at the junction of the Washington street tunnel and Atlantic avenue tracks near Castle street.

House bill 1385, providing for extending and improving railroad transportation in Boston, Quincy, Milton and Hyde Park.

Resolve 1110, relative to the enlargement of the Park street subway station in the city of Boston.

New commissions have been appointed to investigate particular subjects and to report to the 1912 Legislature on the following subjects:

A commission to investigate the wages of women and minors and to report on the advisability of establishing minimum wage boards.

A commission to investigate the civil and criminal business of the inferior courts of the county of Suffolk.

Appointment of a metropolitan plan commission to report upon the feasibility of the plan defined in chapter 407 of the acts of 1893, with recommendations relative to the manner in which such a plan should be carried out.

A cold storage commission to investigate the subject of the cold storage of foods and food products.

A commission to investigate the engineering expenses of the commonwealth, with a view to determining whether there should be any reorganization, regrouping or change in the methods of the engineering work done by the state.

## LINER ZEELAND TO RESUME RED STAR SERVICE

On her first trip to Boston since last June the White Star liner Zealand, Captain Kelk, was reported by wireless at 8:30 a. m. today when she was 170 miles south of Cape Race. She should reach Boston Thursday morning with 190 saloons, 212 second cabin and 457 steerage passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown.

This is the last trip the Zealand will make to this port, as she is to resume her service under the Red Star flag running from New York to Antwerp. It is reported that the Laurentine of the Montreal service will run to Boston in place of the Zealand.

William Butler Yeats, poet and dramatist, and Lady Gregory with the Irish National Theater Company from the Abbey theater, Dublin, are among the passengers.

## ORDNANCE SUPPLY BEING INSPECTED

The annual inspection of ordnance material issued by the United States government to the field batteries and coast artillery companies of the Massachusetts militia by officers of the ordnance department, U. S. A., begins today with the inspection of the property in the possession of field battery A. M. V. M., at the South armory, continuing over tomorrow. Other field batteries will be inspected on these dates: Battery B, Worcester, Oct. 6-7; Battery C, Lawrence, Sept. 27-28.

## FIRST OF CONGO BANANAS HERE

Carrying the first shipment of Congo bananas ever brought to Boston the United Fruit Company's steamer Limon reached Long wharf today from Port Limon.

Fruit experts say that the new banana is superior in quality to some of the older species. The fruit was raised under the supervision of the fruit company's superintendents for experimental purposes. The Limon brought in 38,000 bunches of bananas, about 100 bunches of which was the new fruit.

## BOSTON ASKS BIDS ON 11,000 GAS LAMPS

Bids for 11,000 gas mantle lamps for the city of Boston have been asked for by Purchasing Agent Mullen, acting upon the advice of James H. Sullivan, chief engineer of the highway division. The bids are to be submitted by noon, Oct. 18. The specifications do not contain provisions for automatic lighting devices, as recommended by the finance commission, to do away with the 100 or more lamplighters employed by the city.

# R. H. WHITE CO.

Mail Orders Filled

Announce Their Formal Opening Display

OF Charming  
Autumn  
Millinery

Tuesday, Wednesday

and Thursday,

September 19th, 20th and 21st

Authoritative and distinctive models from the world's most famous artists, as well as scores of copies and original designs from our own workrooms, will be shown for the first time.

Your inspection is earnestly requested—everyone welcome



## MR. WOOD CRITICIZES CONDUCT OF STATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

(Continued from page one)

clerks should not be allowed to remain on the payroll.

"I believe my nomination will force the convention, provided under the new law for the purpose of drawing up a platform, to recognize some of the progressive principles for which I stand."

"I believe recognition must be accorded the young men and the progressive wing of our party."

"I believe it is for the best interests of our party to defeat the purpose of the machine to push through Mr. Langtry, who has been a candidate for state treasurer, state auditor and secretary of state, all in two years time, just because he owns a powerful newspaper whose support the leaders want."

In his statement Mr. White says, in part: "I am personally friendly with both my political opponents. I admire them as men but I disagree with many of their views and their votes. The voters of the state are entitled to discussion on these points and it is poor politics not to discuss them before nomination. Why should any candidate be nominated without the voters knowing aught of his efforts for or against them?"

"I am perfectly willing, and I think it only right that my opponents have the same privilege to discuss their own or my record. A campaign of three opponents, waged without debate concerning themselves is certainly silly and futile. I shall certainly discuss or attack my opponents in this contest at any time, and am certainly willing that my opponents should attack me."

## Mr. White Plans Rallies

Today Mr. White is making an automobile campaign through Norfolk county. His tour includes Stoughton, Sharon and Canton. In all these three towns Mr. White plans to speak from his car and meet the voters. This evening he will hold a rally in Marlboro, subsequent to a meeting of his lieutenants at the Gleason house.

Mr. White will tour Essex county on Tuesday, accompanied by Senator Nason of Haverhill. He will meet the voters and speak in Wakefield, Reading, Stoneham, Andover and North Andover during the day, and in the evening hold four rallies in Lawrence and one in Methuen.

On Wednesday he will campaign from Boston to Springfield and Chicopee, where he is to hold rallies in the evening. On the way he will speak in various towns and at Uxbridge will deliver an address at the fair of the Blackstone Valley Agricultural Society.

Mr. White Thursday will devote his attention to Middlesex county. During the day, accompanied by Representative Cavanaugh, he will speak in Malden, Melrose and Everett. In the evening he will hold rallies in Waltham, Watertown and Newton.

At noon Friday Mr. White will speak before the trustees of the Southern Agricultural Society at South Framingham and during the evening will hold rallies in New Bedford and Fall River. Saturday he will again tour Essex county, accompanied by Senator Nason. Monday, the day before the primaries, Mr. White will devote to rallies in Brockton, Bridgewater and Quincy.

Representative Wood speaks tonight in Brockton, Tuesday in North Adams and

## MR. WOOD CRITICIZES CONDUCT OF STATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Fitchburg, Wednesday in Worcester and Fitchburg, Thursday in Norwood and Cambridge, Friday in Haverhill, Saturday in Dorchester.

Included in Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham's campaign activities for this evening is an address before a gathering of Jewish-American citizens in Berkeley hall. David A. Lourie of Chelsea will preside, and among the other speakers will be Joseph Simon of Salem, Henry Morrison of Malden and Lee M. Friedman.

Speaker Walker is to be in Cambridge this afternoon at an informal reception at the Citizens Trade Association rooms. From 8:30 to 9:30 p. m. the speaker will address a gathering in Old Fellows hall.

## FOREIGNERS SAFE IN CHENG-TU AND TROOPS HOLD CITY

PEKING—A despatch from Cheng-tu to the British consul here is dated Sept. 13 and reads:

"Foreigners have not been molested and are being treated civilly. There have been several engagements outside the walls, the insurgents losing considerably and the loyal troops considerably." Despatches to the French and German legations from Cheng-tu, dated respectively Sept. 10 and 11, indicated that the commander of the troops at the capital of Sze-chuen had attempted to conciliate the besieging forces by promising not to decapitate the leaders of the anti-railway movement and offering to indemnify the families of the insurgents who had been slain.

CHUNG-KING, China—The situation at the besieged city of Cheng-tu is considered more hopeful. The road to Jen-shou, 50 miles to the south, is said to have been opened by a strong cavalry force from Cheng-tu.

The loyal troops reoccupied Kien-chau on Sept. 14. It is believed that the victory at Cheng-tu has arranged for an ultimate retreat to the Yamen, if necessary, and it has been fortified.

## REAR ADMIRAL KWANG TO VISIT GRANT MEMORIAL

NEW YORK—Rear Admiral Ching Pih Kwang, commander of the Chinese cruiser Hai Chi, will visit Grant's memorial today. Forty mounted policemen, who represented the New York police department at the state fair in Syracuse, last week, will escort the rear admiral from Ninety-seventh street.

Commander Li Kwoh Tang said that the Hai Chi might depart Thursday, but that definite orders had not been received.

## ROYALISTS PLAN ENTRY IN GROUPS

LISBON—Late advices from the frontier say that, in view of the instructions issued by the Spanish government, the monarchist plotters have abandoned Galicia and are preparing to enter Portugal in small numbers and will seek to reunite at a given place. Portugal will use flying columns to prevent this move. The Vienna do Castello conspiracy is reported to have involved a great part of the troops and many civilians. The conspiracy reached as far as Braga and Oporto. It was planned to start a rising of the people of Vienna do Castello, Braga and Oporto when the royalists crossed the frontier.

## COUNCIL READY TO CANVASS MAINE PROHIBITION VOTE

AUGUSTA, Me.—Preparations were completed today for the canvass by Governor Plaisted and his council this afternoon at 4 o'clock of last Monday's vote on the prohibition amendment.

Ordinarily the work of tabulating is done by a committee of three members of the council and is completed in a day, so that possibly the public may know on Tuesday whether Maine's constitutional prohibition law was repealed or reaffirmed. On the other hand, in view of the closeness of the vote and Governor Plaisted's announced desire to take time to arrive at an accurate conclusion before he proclaims the result, it may be a month before the proclamation announcing the outcome of the election is issued.

The Governor has 30 days after the result is apparent before making his proclamation and within 20 days after the result is decided the official returns may be corrected by the municipal officers.

## STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR MEETS

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Massachusetts state branch, A. F. of L., began the sessions of its twenty-sixth annual convention in Federation hall, Labor temple, today, with 250 delegates in attendance, representing the great majority of the organized wage workers of the state. Dennis J. Driscoll, secretary-treasurer, announced that he would not be a candidate for reelection. Mr. Driscoll's retirement, he said, was due to his desire to give all his time to his work as assistant penal commissioner in Boston.

Every labor leader and prominent official of all sections of the state is in attendance as a delegate from his local or the Central Labor Union of his vicinity, and the decisions of the convention, especially as regards organizing and the future demands for legislation for the betterment of the conditions of the wage workers and the uplift of humanity in general will be of great importance.

## BOOM MEETING FOR STONEHAM

STONEHAM, Mass.—To arouse interest in a number of public improvement projects begun by the new Board of Trade, that organization will have a public meeting and dinner tonight in Mechanics hall. Samuel J. Elder will be the principal speaker and Clayton B. Kingsley, president; Luther W. Hill, secretary, and Ira B. Forbes, chairman of the industrial committee, will outline the campaign now afoot to secure a list of all available real estate for manufacturing and residential purposes, the object being to boom the town along these lines.

**LADIES'**  
VELOUR and FELT  
PRICES  
\$10 UP  
**HATS**  
JACKSON & CO  
126 Tremont St. Boston

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## STRIPED SILK AND PLAIN SATIN

Materials combined to give bolero effect

SOFT finished taffeta is one of the most fashionable materials for indoor gowns, and striped silk, combined with plain satin, is extremely effective. The blouse of this gown is a simple one in peasant style, but the two materials are combined to give the bolero effect. The skirt is six gored, but the trimming is distinctly novel.

In this case the skirt is cut a little above the waist line, but the season allows the choice of the high waist line and the belt, and one is free to select which ever style is better adapted to the figure.

The gown could be finished with the natural waist line with the sash of black satin or black satin ribbon to be exceedingly handsome and somewhat different from the style illustrated.

The blouse can be worn with or without a guimpe; in this case lace is attached beneath the sleeve edges to give an undersleeve effect, but in the back view the blouse is shown over a guimpe with stock collar.

The model will be found a good one for many materials; wool and silk can be combined in this way to be charming, or one material could be used throughout, with the bolero portions indicated by rows of banding as in the back view.

Lightweight serge banded with narrow velvet ribbon or with the lines indicated by a succession of French knots, and the skirt trimmed with the material, would make a charming effect; or, if preferred, the skirt could be left plain, without the band at the lower edge.

For the medium size the blouse will require 1 1/2 yards of material 27 or 34 yard 36 or 44 inches wide for the bolero portions; 1 yard 27 or 36 for the plain portions. For the skirt will be needed 5 yards 27 or 34 yard 36 inches wide, with 1/2 yards 27 or 1 yard 36 or 44 for the trimming.

A pattern of the blouse (7009), sizes



34 to 42 bust, or of the skirt (7072), sizes 22 to 32 waist, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## CLOTHES FOR AUTUMN FLIGHTS

What to take on a trip to the hills

WHEN hills and valleys are reddening with the first autumnal tints, is the time many women take to run away on tours of recreation, journeying by motor or railroad car, and traveling as lightly encumbered with baggage as the situation will permit.

For these midseason flights a smartly tailored coat of reversible cheviot, literally a great-coat, since it covers the entire figure from throat to toe, is the first essential, says the Chicago Record-Herald. It must have a huge collar and cuffs of contrasting material and be lavishly decorated with buttons. Frequently the collar extends in the back to a hood. Or the motorist may choose the popular motor outfit of knitted worsted, with cap to match. All-white motorizing headgear is the present rage, really not extravagant, on account of the protection of the washable motor veils.

A simple one-piece frock of wide-waisted serge or kindred material is the ideal garment for wear under the top-coat. Woofs with checked effects are also admirable.

An excellent model for a motorizing frock was of dark blue mohair buttoned from the throat to the hem of the narrow skirt with white pearl buttons. The waist line was defined by a broad girde of white and blue Japanese embroidery having short, flat streamers which fell over the left hip, and about the round-neck neck was a narrow flat collar of the same needlework.

In her handbag milady carries many pretty accessories to relieve the sameness of the motorizing frock—bright-hued crush-girdles of satin, or glaze kid; a sash of soft silk to be tied at the back in long loops and deeply fringed ends, and sleeve ruffles, front ruff and shoulder collar of white mousseline de soie embroidered with a small leaf design in colored wool. Such four-piece sets are easy to pack into small space and

give a decidedly chic finishing touch to a simply-made one-piece frock.

If the trip contemplates stopping over in a country house, the demi-toilette is essential. It takes up so little space, anyhow, that wisdom advises its being brought along in case of unexpected emergencies. In soft but rich brocade, veiled with chiffon, it generally comes in inconspicuous colorings and makes for simplicity of effect.

A full evening gown now, thanks to the inventors of uncrushable materials, can be packed into milady's handbag. These soft gowns come from the dress-makers in boxes half the size of a laundryman's and stand much handling. Part of the small bulk is due to materials. Most is due to the serpentine silhouette, which forbids petticoats and trunks at the least hint of frills on lingerie.

Challis makes the most practical and coziest of all negligees and it may be packed along on a motorizing trip. The hood or cape effect is the chief adornment of the new negligees. They are generally made of silk in contrast with the woolen body of the negligee, and also share the narrowness of the serpentine silhouette of the hour.

A stunning touring coat is of double-faced cloth in brown and gray. A broad belt crosses the back from hip to hip, and the bell-finished sleeves are slightly full at the arm's eyes. The wide revers are doubled over the shoulders and at the back merge into a deep hood of self-material. The brown velvet hat is of the popular sombrero shape. The crown is draped with gray satin meteor, and at the back the brim is turned up with a cabochon of dull silver.

A motor garb is of knitted wool. The wrap closes from the shoulders to knees with large ivory buttons. It hangs loosely in front, but at the back is drawn in with a half-belt of the webbing. The moderately wide collar may be turned up against the hood, which is plaited over the crown of the head and trimmed with ear rosettes.

## CARE OF HOUSEHOLD CUTLERY

Table knives should not be used in kitchen

WHETHER cutlery is of steel or silver, its durability depends as much on the way you handle it as on the quality of its material and workmanship. When a knife which is intended for one purpose is misused for another it cannot last long. A carving knife or bread knife which is used for cutting kindling soon goes to the scrap heap.

Table cutlery should not be used for stirring things on the stove. Every kitchen ought to be supplied with a number of tin forks, steel knives and tin or pewter spoons, and these will serve the purpose better. A preserving spoon should be of silver, or at least silver plated.

Vinegar and fruit juice, which contains more or less acid, has a blackening if not a corroding effect on silver and will soon efface its original luster if frequently brought in contact with it. When silver cutlery has been washed in soapy water and rinsed in ice water it should be dried thoroughly, possibly over

a radiator, and then given a polish with tissue paper or flannel. A chamois skin would do the work even more effectively. Genuine silver will never rust, but when laid away damp it becomes black and bluish.

A good and simple preparation for cleaning tarnished silver consists of ammonia and fine table salt mixed in equal proportions, says the Denver Times. The ashes of bituminous coal sifted into equal parts of slaked lime is excellent for cleaning both steel and silver cutlery. When steel cutlery requires daily scouring the time-tested soft brick gives the quickest and neatest results.

The sharpening of kitchen cutlery should be done by an expert if possible about once every three months. This includes the carving knife and bread knife. In case of emergency however you can give a keener edge to a dull kitchen knife made of good material by slashing it briskly back and forth on the edge of a porcelain crock. A revolving

## TRIED RECIPES

EGGS A LA TRIPE

TRY one small sliced onion in a tablespoonful of butter, and before it browns stir in a teaspoonful of flour and half a cupful of cream, a pinch of salt, a dash of white pepper and a pinch of grated nutmeg. When the mixture begins to thicken add six hard-boiled eggs sliced. Heat together for two minutes without letting it boil, and serve in a hot covered dish.

FRIED EGGS A L'ITALIENNE

Place in a frying pan over a very hot fire three tablespoonfuls of olive oil; when well heated carefully break in two eggs. It is difficult to manage more than two at a time. Be very careful not to break the yolk when dropping in the eggs. With the aid of a table knife fold the white right over the yolk. Cook for half a minute and with a cake turner turn the egg over and cook for half a minute on the other side. Place the eggs in a very hot dish garnished with crisp slices of bacon. Season with salt, white pepper and grated Parmesan cheese.

CELERY SOUP A L'ESPAGNOLE

Cut several stalks of celery into fine strips and put them in a hot saucepan with two tablespoonfuls of butter. When the butter has melted stir in a pint of white broth or stock. Season well and boil for 20 minutes, then rub through a fine hair sieve, add about a quart of white stock, bring to a boil and just before serving add three tablespoonfuls of boiled rice and a tablespoonful of butter. Let simmer for three minutes and thicken with the yolks of two eggs. Do not let the soup boil after adding the eggs.

SWEET POTATO PUDDING

Boil and peel six medium-sized sweet potatoes; mash them in a bowl with half a cupful of hot cream, a tablespoonful of butter and a pinch of salt. When the potatoes are well beaten and quite light, transfer to a baking dish. Make the surface smooth and even with a knife and then pour over it a thin layer of New Orleans molasses. Be careful to stir the potatoes after the molasses is added, so that it may form a crust on top. Bake in a hot oven for eight or 10 minutes and serve not as a dessert but as a vegetable.—New York World.

## TO KEEP FRUIT

To keep fruit and some vegetables perfectly fresh for a week or more, without canning, look over and pick out only sound ones. Do not wash, hull or otherwise prepare; but fill fruit jars screw covers on tightly, and place in ice chest. They will keep perfectly.—New Haven Times Leader.

## PELERINES AGAIN IN FASHION

New stained furs will be striking

PELERINES are back again, so get out your grandmother's—if you had a grandmother who was sufficiently prosperous to afford furs in the days when they were a luxury—pelrine and see what can be done with it. Perhaps it need not be made over at all, for so long as it is shapely of cut, the fact that its back is square instead of rounded or sharply pointed does not greatly matter, says the Kansas City Star.

Stained furs no longer are a novelty, for years ago sable squirrel sets and coats and turbans appeared, but the pelts of this autumn are stained and striped in a manner likely to amaze their original wearers. However, these queer shades and markings are wonderfully rich and effective and they possess the additional attraction of being novel at a time when most of the garments and accessories worn by women are merely revivals of an earlier period.

White furs of any sort are exceedingly becoming and dainty, but they are not for the girl or woman who can afford but one pelt set, since it is an unwritten sartorial law that they are to be worn only in the evening publicly or in the afternoon when in the semi-privacy of a limousine. This rule applies really to the beautiful boas, and muffs and hat bands of snow white fox and even marked ermine, for nearly every woman who makes autumn and winter visits at country houses has white squirrel or rabbit furs to go with her over-door sporting costume, but she never dreams of wearing them in town, as they would be too conspicuous with the ordinary street suit of serge or tweed and not handsome enough for the evening tailor made of broadcloth or permo.

Rather sharp contrasts are produced by using band trimmings of seal or ermine upon broadtail and mink three-quarters and full length coats.

Three-piece sets of fur are now more generally sold than are the two-piece sets, for it is assured that with the neckpiece or pelrine and its accompanying muff will be worn a special hat trimmed to correspond with a band broad enough to conceal all save the apex of the crown. These bands come in various lengths, are lined to match the neckpiece and muff and may be readily adjusted to any hat because one end is

ing grindstone, when handy, is even better.

Sharpening scissors at home with a whetstone is usually a bad experiment, and as it is done reasonably by specialists who guarantee a sharp edge, it doesn't pay to do it yourself.

## SEQUENCE IN KITCHEN WORK

How things naturally fall into groups

GOING into the kitchen to make one dish, or getting supper for which much of the food has been previously prepared, gives no idea of one of the chief difficulties in getting meals—the sequence of work. Unless thoughtful and orderly arrangements are made, the cook may find she is required to perform two pieces of work at once, and the last moments before the meal will be crowded with more things than can possibly be done, according to a contributor to the Delineator.

The time required to cook different articles of food often furnishes a sort of schedule for getting the meal. Time must be allowed for preparations before cooking and for finishing touches after cooking.

Except when a gas range is used, the fire is the first thing to attend to. The other things to be arranged for naturally fall into three groups, to the first of which belong the things which take a long time to cook. Baked and boiled meats, oatmeal, certain puddings, and vegetables which are cooked slowly are among those which may be prepared and put on the fire as soon as it is ready for them.

Between this and the second group is

an interval which may be used for preparing the dishes of the second group and for setting the table, arranging salad, putting dishes to warm, etc.

The second group contains vegetables and desserts which cook in from 30 to 45 minutes, or anything which is needed in the concluding preparations of the other foods.

Now comes another interval in which cold food such as bread, butter and milk may be put on the table. Preparations must also be made for the cooking necessary to the third group, and collecting on the kitchen table seasonings, butter and milk for the cooked vegetables and meat.

The third group contains things which must be done in a very brief time before the meal. These are broiling meat, preparing cooked vegetables for the table, making sauces and gravy, putting beaten egg or vermicelli in soup and getting everything arranged in dishes.

Then there are three last things for the housewife to do before the meal: to see that the fire is in condition to leave; that soiled pots and pans are filled with water, and last of all to take an instant to wash her hands, remove her apron and make herself presentable.

## PINCUSHIONS IN NOVEL FORMS

Animals, birds and flowers are imitated

THE craft of making pinecushions is rapidly developing into an artistic industry, supplying employment to many clever and ingenious home workers. The field is a wide one, since basket weaving work, embroidery, spangles, beading, painting, stenciling, ribbon work, etc., are all included in the possibilities of the artistic pinecushion, says the Philadelphia North American.

The pinecushions that hang up must be separated by a sharp line from those that are designed to repose on the bureau, to rest in the sewing basket or to be a part of the "bachelor's friend." Again, almost all household utensils, fruits and flowers, vegetables, animals, birds, butterflies, fish and leaves have been represented by the pinecushion caterer, without omitting the gallery of national costumes composed of native dolls dressed from original sketches, and keeping company with a legion of fanciful conceits bought in quaint toy shops abroad.

An up-to-date fancy is a small doll in a Welsh milkmaid's dress bearing the yoke and pails, which are filled with a solid yet soft cushion having a blue velvet top. Bright-topped pins stuck in

these cushions reflect the light much in the same manner as does milk in pails.

The striped hat stands also for a cushion in which pins are arranged to simulate trimming. A full-blown rose of rich red satin has its petals tinted in such a way that one is tempted to look for the perfume of the perfect flower. Directly in the center is a small cushion of satin covered with gold fillet, and stuck in it are gilt-headed pins which resemble the stamens in real flowers.

Suspended from a brown twig is a luscious-looking pear, with one side rosy with a kiss from the sun. On closer examination you discover this to be a pretty pinecushion. The pear is a piece of velvet which has been closely stretched about a sawdust foundation and then tinted with carmine on one side. The stem and twig from which it hangs are but small pieces of heavy wire, wrapped first with cotton and then with brown raffia or wood fiber.

One of the easiest cushions to make is the ripe red tomato. This, of a bit of scarlet satin or silk covered a cushion the proper shape, has thread silk drawn tightly from the center of the top to the center of the under part, where it is concealed by a small embroidered spot of silk. On the "blossom" end is sewed a disk having five shaggy petals cut from rich green silk, and from its center is a short loop of green floss which represents the stem.

Odd little baskets have sawdust-filled cushions with coverings of bright silks, satins, ribbons or lace. The handles are ribbon trimmed, or are done away with altogether if the cushion is to be set upon a stand.

Uncovered cushions of all sizes and shapes can be bought for a small sum and when decorated with otherwise useless bits of finery, will bring a splendid price if sold to your friends or marketed through the medium of some exclusive little shop that caters to the fancy of the rich.

## TWO WOMEN TELL OF SUCCESS

How they have made a living in food supplies

UNDER the heading "The Money Makers," the Delineator gives the experiences of two women who have succeeded. One writes:

"In a neighborhood where there were many buffet apartment buildings, which meant light housekeeping and the simple home-making of business women, I rented a four-room apartment for \$20 a month, spent about \$80 in cheap fittings, and engaged an excellent cook for \$25 a month. I estimated that rent, wages, fuel, gas and electricity would be about \$75 a month, and they have proved to average within that. All else above cost of materials I could reckon as clean profit.

"The first month I almost cleared expenses, and in the eight years since there has been only one month when I have failed to make a good profit, in spite of high prices of foodstuffs.

"I began with just a few things—home-made bread, rolls, cookies, and two kinds of hot meat. As demand increased, I enlarged my variety. I have some special dishes for each day of the week. My regular customers know that Saturday means Boston brown bread, that there is always some sort of scalloped fish on Friday, that on Tuesday they may have red Turkish pilaf and hot gingerbread, and that Thursday is the day for veal stew with dumplings and for fresh jelly roll. In the holiday season I make plum puddings and the German cakes.

"I deliver nothing but breakfast rolls. My clients call for everything else. My days begin by 5 o'clock, though the shop is not open until 11, when the cooking is nearly done. From then I am on duty until 8 o'clock in the evening—I send out rolls Sunday morning, but the shop is closed all day.

"My charge for bread, rolls, cookies,

etc., is the same as that of the bakeries. Other things I sell in five, ten and 20 cent portions. I use paper ice-cream pails in putting up most things, and paper butter boxes for meats with gravy. I take care that hot things are really hot when they go out."

The second woman says: "I found my success in a home bakery. I was always interested in yeast and bread-making, and did a good deal of experimenting, until I found an almost perfect yeast. After five years my bakery burned, and having nothing else to turn to, I began making my yeast to sell to the women in town who did their own baking. Next I began supplying the local groceries, and when I had supplied all the home stores, I went to adjoining towns and secured orders for it. I had its purity guaranteed under the pure food act and put it up in neat packages which I supplied fresh each month, taking away all the old yeast so that no one could possibly get any that was not 'lively.' Finally, a wholesale dealer offered to make a contract for my entire output for six months. I made a contract with him, reserving the privilege of supplying the retail trade that I had already built up.

"I get 60 cents a dozen packages from my private trade, and 40 cents a dozen from grocers. My sales have reached 100 dozen packages a week, clearing for me between \$80 and \$90 a month."

## SOUP SUCCESS

In making a cream of tomato soup, add a pinch of soda and little sugar to the hot strained tomato and then add to this the boiling milk; do not return to the stove after combining the two, lest the soup curdle.—Exchange.

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## Wednesday's Monitor

## HOMEMAKING: WHAT IT MEANS

Conditions which hamper some women

A N editor has said: "Many women of the present generation have never learned the fine art of homemaking."

It is a pleasant phrase—"The fine art of homemaking"—and it conjures up a beautiful picture of a house all of bright, cheery rooms, where the furnishings are comfortable and harmonious, the kind that can be used and yet delight the eye wherever it rests upon them; of well-cooked, appetizing, daintily served meals; of household machinery that runs noiselessly; of a gracious mistress, pleasant, smiling, loving and with always a hospitable welcome for the guest; of happy children; of a master who finds life good because of the love that awaits him here when the day's work is over.

Without doubt such a home depends largely upon its mistress, says the Chicago Evening Post. And, without doubt, the women who know how to manage a home are steadily diminishing in numbers. Will it follow then that this old, time home of comfort and cheer and hospitality will disappear? Will the fine art of homemaking gradually become a lost art?

It is a question not easily answered. Many forces are at work today that were unknown when the fine art of homemaking flourished. We may have to change our ideals somewhat in regard to the perfect home, and we shall probably have to change our attitude toward the homemaker.

For one thing, it takes a much larger amount of money today to run the ideal home than it did several generations ago. For another, good helpers are difficult to get. Therefore, the woman who is either without money or without servants must do the work herself.

Fifty years or so ago she did this without loss to herself in any perceptible way. All her sisters were doing it, and the work had its own rewards.

But today this is different. With our more complex living, if she does her own work, she has little time or energy for anything else; and frequently she has little money. And although theoretically the homemaker is set upon a throne, in reality she is usually left in the kitchen and neglected for those who have cultivated arts other than those of homemaking. All about her are her sisters with their purses full of their own

money and their lives full of interest and pleasures.

These changes may compel us to change our ideals of the home. And though we may keep the home atmosphere of love and comradeship, we may have to install it in the rooms of an apartment, where the work of cleaning is done by outsiders and the meals partaken in the common dining room. Or we shall have to give the homemaker greater recognition and more money than she is receiving at present.

## HOME HELPS

When next roasting or pan-frying chicken, try placing the bird with the breast down; the meat will be found juicier.

If a few drops of onion juice are wanted for flavoring, cut a slice from the root end of the onion and press it with a spoon or against a grater with a rotary motion.

Letter hooks will be found most useful in the kitchen. The paper bags may be kept on one. On another slip keep the bills which come with the provisions from the market.

Try adding a little salt and a little soap shaved so fine that it is almost a powder, to the kettle of starch; you will be surprised at the extra luster the starch gives the clothes.—Newark News.

## SINK STOPPER

If you want a watertight vessel in which to wash dishcloths, napkins or any small articles of clothing, fold a cloth and lay it over the drain pipe of the sink and turn a saucer upside down over the cloth. This will make a ideal washbasin to use instead of a bucket or pan, says the Philadelphia North American.

It is well to always keep a wire strainer in one corner of the sink through which to pour dishwater or the water that has been used to wash vegetables in. It will catch all the refuse and prevent the drain pipe from becoming clogged and will save a plumber's bill. Empty the strainer at least once a day.

## CROWD GATHERS QUICKLY IN A CITY

Most Insignificant Occurrence May Be the Cause of the Assembling of Thousands on the Sidewalk and in the Street

CROWDS are to be distinguished from mobs; crowds are collections of people that may hold the same opinions as one's self, whereas mobs are collections of people that have no opinions at all. Demagogues urge on mobs and orators address crowds; crowds often attend improving lectures, but mobs seldom.

It is with crowds that we have to deal today, not mobs of thousands, but those large knots of people that assemble suddenly and without much cause on the streets of a city and obstruct the passing and add to the worries of the policeman. One may observe the process of the formation of a crowd upon any city street, for example upon Tremont, a street much used in Boston and skirting one side of that ungracious area known as the Common. If we take a period somewhat after 11 o'clock in the morning we may see this interesting and instructive process, as thus: The stream of walkers is moving up and down the pavement, instinct with the blithe curiosity of a morning's shopping and exhilarated by the refreshing blasts that are wafted down upon this happy angle of earth. Little people, big people, all of aliveness and the opposite, all hurrying about the daily business of the time for anything but the business in hand and with thoughts far above the trifling.

## Two Doughnuts Roll Out

Suddenly there is a tiny stop in the moving stream, one person pauses, then two more because the first paused, then 10 more because the others did. In two minutes a crowd is formed, and bulges out upon the street. What can have been the cause of this arrested progress of a great and intelligent populace? Plainly, something very remarkable has happened or something very distinguished has gone by; therefore, let us join the crowd and peer with others. One moment's glance shows us that the passers-by were fully justified in pausing to behold the startling sight displayed to them and our readers; it is a lady that has come to town from Malden and, entranced and fascinated by the sumptuous glitter and show, has dropped her reticule out of which have rolled two doughnuts and an egg beater.

The idle curiosity that made men pause to look at the first President of the United States, and the purposeless interest that they sometimes even today display in a great author or statesman,

need a good deal of excuse and defense. But when our crowd gathers as it does to behold what it does, it shows that keen and lively interest in important matters that is peculiarly the trait of a great democracy. The serried ranks of citizens pressing eagerly to see the fallen doughnuts and the prone egg-beater, the breathless interest with which they watched the efforts of the heroine of the episode to put her goods into the reticule, the entire disregard of personal business with which the members of the crowd paused and with earnest eyes supervised this very absorbing piece of work, all these touched and impressed the philosophical observer.

Suppose a messenger boy, one of that useful, hasty race that minister to the wants of a complicated civilization, buy two brand new postage stamps and, pausing for once, stand on the sidewalk to affix them to a letter. Instantly the word goes forth, the signal is given, the glad news is sent, and as though by magic dozens on dozens hurry up to feast their eyes upon the strange and wonderful sight. Sated with airplanes, sick of moving pictures, filled to repletion with the eloquence of the gross of gentlemen that individually can alone save the country, the people hasten to behold this sight so uncommon and romantic. The policeman dare not point out to them that the phenomenon is one that may be witnessed at other times in other places, lest they turn on him. He has no imagination; who knows but that this lowly messenger boy may be a Roumelian prince or a progressive candidate, or at least contemplate going on the stage? Who can guess the tremendous contents of the letter that he is about to post? It may contain a Governor's message or an order for a dozen shirts; it may hold the secret for the united movement of a state's naval reserve or for the extraordinary rise in the cost of telephones. All these and a thousand other significant questions arise in the breasts of the onlookers. Besides, who can tell but that the boy put on too many stamps?

## King Expected

It is thus easily that a moving population groups and regroups itself, impelled to motion as easily as thistle-down before the breeze. We make no criticism, we make no complaint, but if we did we should say that what we did not like about this facile gathering of numbers was the element of disappointment to them that add themselves to the theory under the impression that

there is something to see. When a crowd has gathered like this, one feels with delighted certainty that his majesty the King of the Cannibal Islands has come to visit his loyal subjects now resident in New England. We picture to ourselves how with delight and curiosity we shall behold the flashing uniform of this distinguished ruler, we hope that we may catch the liquid accents of the Cannibal language, as our readers know, the court language of Polynesia; we are anxious to observe the royal countenance as before it we spread the street cleaning efforts of a great and good municipality. With these sentiments we press forward, we join the number of the joyous looking, to behold—Mr. Snooks, Mrs. Snooks and Miss Snooks standing in the middle of the sidewalk while they look at the grass on the Common. They are excellent people in the land of excellent, but they have caused at least one modest bosom to be riven with disappointment; perhaps they have been innocent causes, but the responsibility of the crowd is greater.

## Only a Hat Band

Again, a motor car stops at the curb and straightway there surges about it the delighted citizens, 10 deep; those at a little distance that cannot see well stand on the heads and shoulders of their obliging fellows and some that cannot use such an altruistic platform hire soap boxes at small sums from whose altitude they may feast their eyes upon a new and unwanted spectacle. But in view of the fact that the spectacle is no more than that afforded by a new band to the chauffeur's hat, it seems a pity that so much trouble was taken. Had the motor car appeared with a new coat of paint there would of course have been ample excuse and no one could have raised any reasonable objection. Though even in such a case it would argue a poor acquaintance with New England's press not to be sure that this important fact would be embodied in a special edition.

The reader, impressed with the justice of what we say and anxious to betake himself to a spot where such things do not happen so often, may be inclined to take up a residence in the desert of Sahara or on the cool shores of the Great Slave lake. If he do this, he will be disappointed, because he will find that the Mesopotamians, or whatever the hardy natives of these regions are called, are quite as fond of flocking about a heap of sand or a snowdrift and with about the same reason as their kin in more moderate climates.

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The feminine part of the population will find much to occupy it this week in the stores. Nearly all of them are having their fall openings, in addition to the attractive line of new goods showing special decorations, so that it seems like a festive occasion. The glowing colors and rich fabrics delight the eye of the artist whether he is interested in styles or not, and men are not unknown to slip into a store at opening time just to see the glory of texture and color.

Chandler & Co. give this morning their first presentation of French millinery. Modes have been secured from the best designers of Paris and London, as well as from the best American makers, for with hats, as with suits and gowns, it is coming to be recognized that America is quite as capable of creating styles as Paris, London or Vienna. Mingled with the importations are hats made in Chandler & Co.'s own work rooms. American adaptations of French models are preferred by a large number of American women to the hats of French workmanship.

The hats take on some new lines. The director's poke is one which seems likely to meet with much favor. Velvet is the foundation for most of the dress hats as well as a trimming for all others, and long sweeping plumes are the ideal ornamentation. Dress hats are large, but there are hats and hats, and they go all the way down from the enormous picture hats to little suede caps and Austrian turbans which fit close to the head.

Complementing the hats, suits are shown for ordinary street wear and shopping, dress suits and wraps, afternoon and theater dresses, auto and traveling coats, etc. Exquisite new dress fabrics for evening and day wear also are shown. Every department devoted to wearing apparel shows the late autumn styles. The opening continues throughout the week.

The entire store of the Jordan Marsh Company is given over to the affairs of opening week. Everything has been most attractively arranged and there is not a department which does not display the latest ideas in its particular lines. Hats, suits, wraps, gowns and dress fabrics of richest textures and the colors and designs of the leading makers are attractively exhibited.

The colorings seen especially beautiful this year, deep rather than bright, and with a warm glow, in the woolen fabrics for street wear, whether it be a shade of blue or purple, a red that verges on mahogany, a green or brown. Evening colors have that same deep richness about them even in the lighter shades. This is often heightened by the velvet figures in their borders.

For street wear the rough effects are preferred to the finer, although the smooth cloths are selected for the dressier garments.

Late foreign novelties are shown in almost every department of the store of J. P. Hollander & Co., whether it be in hats or suits, or underwear, veils, gloves or belts. The new models in furs, also, are ready. Neckwear novelties from Paris include marabout and chiffon scarfs and sets with just that touch of exclusiveness about them which stamps them at once as of superior quality. Many French novelties are shown in velvet brocades, glove velvets, Mexican meshes, bordered velvets, self color bordered crepe velvets and in the fancy and staple velvets, satins, charmeuse and chiffon taffetas. Borders are shown on everything, even the heavier dress goods. Among the new goods are French suitings, reversible French suitings, Scotch homespun, plain and fancy raincoats, English, German and French novelty suitings. More exclusive still are the individual dress lengths in imported suitings, soft English serges, chevrons and broadcloths.

At the millinery opening of the Shop and Norwell Company a special showing is made of trimmed hats for girls and misses. This is unusual, for hats of this kind are hard to be lost sight of in the interest of the models for their older sisters and mothers. There are plenty of these latter, also, showing imported and New York models as well as hats designed by the Shop and Norwell Company milliners. This opening will continue only through the first three days of the week today, tomorrow and Wednesday.

While women are looking at the bonnets the men of the city will be equally absorbed in the new showings of suits and hats for men. The fall opening of the Stein-Bloch suits and overcoats is now ready at Posner's where alone they are to be obtained in Boston. The superiority of the Stein-Bloch clothes is based on the set and hang of them from the collar of the coat to the fall of the trousers over the shoes. These latest suits are accredited with being the neatest, dressiest and handsomest that have ever been sent out from the Stein-Bloch shops.

An attractive display of models in the crinoline of suits, gowns, skirts, shirtwaists and jackets is to be seen at the McDowell school of dressmaking and millinery which begins its fall opening this morning. These models are from the leading designers of New York and Paris and are used in the work of the school. The school gives courses in dressmaking and millinery, aiming to equip its students to take positions in the trade.

A corset being important to the success of a gown, the Gilchrist Company is having an opening sale of these necessary garments. Its store is headquarters for New England of the Nemo corsets. Nemos are made for both stout and slender figures. For the former they

are so built as to afford support at the same time that they give shape to the outlines. Lastikops webbing used exclusively in these corsets is a Nemo patented invention. It is guaranteed not to lose its elasticity but to outwear any corset.

During this opening Mrs. Frances L. Newman, the chief Nemo fitter, and several assistants, will be in daily attendance. Nemo corsets have won such widespread favor that even in Paris they are being imitated. The real Nemos are manufactured by Kops Bros., New York.

In the dress goods department of Houghton & Dutton Company a specialty is made at present of school suits for young girls, cut to individual measure. The cut, style and fit of each garment is guaranteed, and possesses the additional advantage of giving a variety of materials from which to select.

Pretty hats for school wear for small children are shown in stitched felt. They are trimmed with a band of ribbon and flat bow or a rosette. They are natty little things and are specially suitable for the little folk on these first fall days.

The Woodworth perfumers of Rochester, N. Y., makers of the "Blue Lilies," have put on the market a "Trailing Arbutus" talcum which takes its name from the fragrance of that delicate blossom. It is a refreshing perfume, clean and sweet, liked by almost everybody for its association with the lovely spring flower. This talcum is made in glass and tin containers with shaker tops. Talcum has come to be looked upon as a necessity for the toilet by dainty dressers.

The popularity of linoleum increases as its excellent qualities come to be better understood. The patterns are brought out in more pleasing effects so that it is finding its way into one room of the house after another. For kitchens and pantries it is regarded as the best thing made. It is being laid in hallways, and even in bedrooms is taking the place of the polished floor. It is pleasant to the feet, makes an excellent background for the rugs, and is easily cleaned. Many patterns in all the different grades are being shown by the John H. Pray & Sons Company.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

George S. Church, train dispatcher of the Boston & Albany road, is spending a two weeks' vacation in camp in the White mountains near Gorham, N. H.

The Pullman Colonial, occupied by Mrs. Henry Hewitt and party, passed through Boston today en route from Poland Springs, Me., to New York city.

The operating officials of the Boston & Maine road are working on details of the new fall and winter schedule, which takes effect Oct. 2.

The New Haven road has placed the engine crews assigned to the new Boston, Ashland and Franklin service on Boston & Albany trains to learn the road and signals in both directions between Boston and Milford.

The Boston & Maine road is handling a total of 3500 baggage, coach and Pullman cars in and out of North station daily during the home-coming mountain rush.

The Detroit, Toledo and Ironton railway private car 51, occupied by General Manager George K. Lowell and family, passed through Boston today en route from York Harbor, Me., to Detroit, Mich.

## CIVIL SERVICE IS BEING INSPECTED

E. C. Stebbins, secretary of the U. S. civil service commission for the northern district, starts today on a tour of inspection of New England that will cover a period of five weeks.

Secretary Stebbins is now in search of male stenographers and an examination will be held shortly in the Federal building. Salaries range from \$240 to \$300 a year and with promotion reach \$1000 and \$1200.

## THOMAS H. CARTER PASSES AWAY

WASHINGTON—Thomas Henry Carter of Montana, a former United States senator, once head of the Republican national committee and, since last March, chairman of the American section of the international joint commission, passed away on Sunday.

Mr. Carter's career extended over 22 years of congressional and official life at Washington. This embraced service as the first representative elected from Montana, two terms in the United States Senate and executive positions as commissioner of the general land office, chairman of the Republican national committee in the second and unsuccessful campaign of Benjamin Harrison for the presidency and president of the board of United States commissioners for the Louisiana purchase exposition at St. Louis.

Perhaps the most remarkable of all his forensic achievements was his defeat of a big river and harbor appropriation bill which he regarded as a political "grab" measure, in the McKinley administration. President McKinley did not favor the bill and Mr. Carter, always a strong administration supporter, began a speech against it at 10:30 o'clock at night and talked continuously until noon of the day following.

His defeat by a Democrat for reelection to the Senate caused Mr. Carter's retirement from that body on March 4. President Taft then named him a member of the international commission.

## Boston &amp; Albany R. R.

\$5 Popular Autumnal Excursion

October 5, 1911

Through the Berkshire Hills  
Stop-over at Albany  
Down the Historic Hudson  
Stop-over at New York  
Return to Boston by Steamer

Tickets now on sale for excursion from Boston going Thursday, October 5th, good on all trains except Nos. 13, 15, 25, and 40. The route is through the heart of the Berkshire Hills, arriving in Albany in the afternoon.

Leave same evening via People's Line or next morning at 8.30 via the Hudson River Day Line steamer. A day and night in New York City for sight-seeing, and thence via Fall River Line steamers to Boston.

Stop-over in New York Ten Days  
\$2.00 extra.

Tickets and Sleeping-Car Accommodations

Railroad and Pullman tickets can be secured at Boston City Ticket Office, 298 Washington Street, Phone 2140 Port Hill; at Trinity Place Station, Phone Oxford 1023; or South Station, Boston.



## \$85 UNTIL SEPT. 30 21-DAY CRUISE JAMAICA PANAMA

TO JAMAICA ONLY AND BACK \$65

Three weeks of glorious September weather with a luxuriously appointed steamer as your home. Our great swift White Fleet is built for tropical travel. Trip includes one day at Jamaica, the Queen of the West Indies, and two whole days at Colon, where you can inspect the progress of that gigantic enterprise, the Panama Canal. Or if your time is limited you can go to Jamaica and back in 10 days for \$65.00. Write for booklet. Additional sailings from Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans.

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SEVERAL FIRMS  
LOSE IN FIRE ON  
CHAUNCEY STREET

Damage amounting to nearly \$50,000 was caused by a fire last evening in the top floor of the six-story brick building at 62-68 Chauncey street. The Colonial Manufacturing Company, which employed about 100 girls, was the heaviest loser.

Morton, Fessenden Company, which had a large amount of woollens in its quarters, is believed to be the next heaviest loser. The quarters of the William B. Savage Company in the front part of the same floor were burned out to some extent, but here the loss is not believed to be as great as that of the two other firms.

The Emerson Hat Company, which occupied part of the fifth floor also, sustained fire and water damage.

Many other concerns occupying parts of the four floors underneath those to which the fire was confined have losses from water damage. Among these were Joseph Katz & Co., tailors' trimmings, and H. Nollman, woolen dealer, on the first; Felt Bros., skirt manufacturers, the Standard Manufacturing Company, women's underwear manufacturers, on the third floor.

NEWSBOY GETS  
TECH SCHOLARSHIP

Thomas Edison, the inventor, and Dr. James P. Monroe, head of the "Boston 1915 movement" two years ago, gave the Newsboys' Republic of Boston a scholarship at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, valued at \$250, to cover the first year's tuition. The scholarship has been awarded to Abraham Hamburg, 671 Blue Hill avenue, Dorchester, a graduate last June from Mechanic Arts high school.

GLEE CLUB READY  
TO BEGIN SEASON

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The Arlington Glee Club has just issued the program for its eleventh season which will open Sept. 21, at Grand Army hall. The club, which is composed of 20 male voices, will be conducted by Lyman P. Brackett. As the assisting talent, the club has secured Hoyt L. Conary, a professional humorist.

## MUSICAL NOTES

George Sawyer Dunham, a New England Conservatory graduate, organizer for 11 years at the South Congregational church at Brockton, takes charge of the music at the Newton Center Congregational church this winter. He continues his residence in Brockton and remains secretary of the Brockton Choral Society, which he helped to organize nine years ago, and conductor of the Brockton Philharmonic orchestra, which he started three years ago.

Registration at the New England Conservatory of Music, going on since Sept. 14, indicates that the attendance of 1910-11, which aggregated 2777, will be surpassed. Among the instructors who have returned or shortly will return from abroad, are Dr. J. Albert Jeffery, F. Stuart Mason, Carl Stasny, Jane Fortner, William M. Dunham, Camille Thurganger and Clement Lemmon. The conservatory opens Sept. 21.

REGISTRATION  
IS CLOSED WITH  
104,630 ON LIST

Registration in Boston for the primary election on Sept. 26 has closed with a total registration of 104,630 names in the 25 wards of the city.

This number is 2901 less than the total registration for the state primaries last year and 5393 less than the number registered for the last city election.

The registration during the past week, when sub-registration places were kept open each evening during the week, was very heavy, 5185 persons being registered in that period. The only gain in registered voters for the state primary this year over the state primary last year was shown in ward 23.

The registration by wards follows:

Ward	1910	1911	Ward	1910	1911
1	4,924	4,908	14	4,410	4,292
2	3,218	3,045	15	3,867	3,791
3	2,941	2,764	16	4,749	4,697
4	2,260	2,128	17	4,316	4,270
5	2,204	2,231	18	3,520	3,274
6	2,431	2,213	19	3,712	3,588
7	1,714	1,532	20	11,411	11,411
8	3,422	3,375	21	3,901	3,863
9	2,701	2,680	22	3,458	3,228
10	3,099	3,099	23	6,081	6,165
11	3,713	3,418	24	7,367	7,367
12	3,894	3,237	25	4,840	4,722
13	2,902	2,750			
Totals				107,621	104,630

BRITISH PASTOR  
PREACHES HERE

The Rev. Charles Sylvester Horne, a prominent member of the Liberal party, the only clergyman, since the Commonwealth period elected to the British House of Commons, preached yesterday morning in the Old South church.

George Anthony King, vice president of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, in England, occupied the pulpit at Trinity church, Copley square, yesterday afternoon. He preached a sermon especially for men and boys, his subject being "Prayer."

## TRAVEL

## CUNARD LINE

Boston-Queenstown-Liverpool

FRANCONIA.....Sept. 19, 9 A.M.  
IVERNIA.....Oct. 31, 5 P.M.

New York-Fishguard-Liverpool

LUSITANIA.....Sept. 30, 9 A.M.  
\*CARONIA.....Sept. 23, 10 A.M.  
\*Calls also at Queenstown.

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Via Rail and Boat, DAILY and SUNDAY  
NEW YORK, via Troy and West. \$4.2  
New Management—Improved Service  
Ticket Office, 214 Washington St., Boston

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## STONEHAM

Martin V. B. Knox, chairman, and Walter Z. Clough, secretary, have called a meeting of the town committee and members of the local prohibition party for tonight to choose delegates to the prohibition convention and to name a town committee.

Leon E. Warren Camp, U. S. W. V., and Mrs. Mary Scarlett auxiliary have appointed the following committee chairman for the military fair: Fanny Josie M. Chase; children's clothing, Mrs. Elsie L. Deguchy; dolls, Mina Y. Gray; aprons, Susie E. Fisher; mystery, Carlo Haneroff; candy, Mary Beckus; ice cream, Fred Wilkins; preserves, members of the W. R. C.; vegetables, members of U. S. W. V.

## EVERETT

An association of the parents of pupils attending the high school has been formed and permanent officers will be elected at the meeting Oct. 10. Councilman Edward A. Hilton has announced his candidacy for the board of aldermen from ward 2.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

GOODRICH'S  
"Guide to Memorizing Music"  
"Music as a Language"  
"Complete Musical Analysis"  
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PARIS, FRANCE, 1 SQUARE SAINT PIERRE  
Instruction in all music branches.

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GEORGE Distinguished American  
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CHICAGO  
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JULIUS BIERLICH  
Solo Violinist and Musical Director,  
501 Wall St., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

VIOLIN Beginners especially desired.  
H. H. PARKER,  
146 Quincy St., ROXBURY, MASS.  
VOCAL INSTRUCTION and sight reading, evenings by appointment. 175 Tremont St. Room 34, S. ALLEN.

## MALDEN

In laying the high pressure water main beneath the Boston & Maine railroad tracks on Main street the street and water commission finds that the pipes are being laid below high water level and work has to be done between tides.

A portrait of Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, a former pastor of the Center Methodist church of this city, painted by Vesper Lincoln George, a former resident of Malden and a member of the monument commission, is being exhibited at the public library gallery.

## WAKEFIELD

Plans are being made at the local Y. M. C. A. to form a bowling league with the associations of this town, Melrose, Malden, Somerville, Cambridge and possibly other Greater Boston associations as members.

Miss Emilina F. Fay, industrial secretary of the La Tose Club of the Young Women's Christian Association at Utica, N. Y., will give an address at the Baptist church tomorrow evening on "Association Work in Factories."

## READING

Commencing tonight the assessors will hold special meetings until Oct. 2 to hear applications for abatements or any other questions relating to tax bills.

J. B. Lewis, chairman of the local prohibition town committee, has called a caucus for tonight, to be held at the residence of S. G. B. Pearson, Haven street.

## CHELSEA

At the hearing of the Boston & Eastern railroad no one objected to the main line, but W. P. Dwyer, J. S. Ross, T. F. Morrison, Mrs. William A. Prescott, Solomon Dvinsky, George Callahan and Mr. Haynes objected to the branch line between the parkway and Washington avenue.

## LYNN

By direction of the municipal council polling places for the state primaries in this city on Sept. 26 shall be kept open from 12 o'clock noon to 9 o'clock in the evening.

The Lynn Kennel Club has received a large number of entries for the bench show it is to hold next Thursday evening.

## MELROSE

The removal of the carriage factory of Joseph Edwards today from its old location on Main street to Essex street will begin the work of clearing the land for the erection of the new city auditorium.

## WEYMOUTH

The quarterly meeting of the Norfolk county G. A. R. and the W. R. C. associations will be held at the Old Fellows opera house, East Weymouth, on Wednesday.

## BROOKLINE

The hours of the public library have been extended. Hereafter the building will be open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. on all days except Sunday when the hours will be from 2 to 9 p. m.

The annual convention of the Norfolk county Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the chapel of the Presbyterian church next Wednesday.

## ARLINGTON

Every room at the Arlington high school building is now being used to accommodate the large enrollment of pupils. The library room has been fixed up with 25 desks.

The Rev. A. H. Kennedy of Somerville preached at the St. John's Episcopal church Sunday.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

# Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

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AUTOMOBILE PAINT "shops of quality" are few; this is one C. N. CURRIER, 130 Brookline ave., Jamaica Plain.

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## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Naval Orders

Rear Admiral G. B. Harber, placed upon the retired list of officers of the navy from Sept. 24, 1911.

Lieut. G. P. Brown, to duty as assistant to the inspector of ordnance and engineering material for the Brooklyn district, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. T. G. Stapler, detached duty the Castine, to duty command the Bonita.

Ensign H. W. Boynton, detached duty command the Stringham, to duty under instruction marine engineering school, Annapolis, Md.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. D. Owens, detached duty naval hospital, Newport, R. I., to duty naval training station, Newport, R. I.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. C. Baker, detached duty naval training station, Newport, R. I., to duty naval hospital, Newport, R. I.

Boatwain G. Cullen, detached duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, to duty the Paduch.

Chief Gunner J. Hill, detached duty the Missouri; to duty the Maine.

Chief Gunner G. Sherer, detached duty the Maine; to duty the Missouri.

Chief Machinist F. J. McAllister, detached duty navy yard, New York, N. Y.; to duty the West Virginia.

Paymaster's Clerk C. R. Sies and Paymaster's Clerk P. A. Caro, appointments as paymaster's clerks in the navy revoked.

### Movements of Naval Vessels

The Michigan at Boston.

The Accomac at Key West.

The Sterling left Key West for New Orleans.

The Montgomery left Philadelphia for Hampton Roads.

The Nanshan at Shanghai.

The North Dakota at Norfolk.

The Minnesota left southern drill grounds at Philadelphia.

The Castine at Newport.

The Whipple, the Hopkins, the Hull, the Truxton, the Paul Jones, the Preble and the Stewart left San Francisco for San Diego.

### Naval Notes

The Chester will steam from Boston on Sept. 20 for the Mediterranean, and will fall in with the Scorpion at Malta about Oct. 5.

Seventy-four ensigns of the class of 1906 will come up for examination for the grade of lieutenant on Sept. 25.

The papers in the case of Capt. Charles H. Harlow, U. S. N., on duty in command of the California, who was recently examined by a retiring board, are before the navy department. He is now here, and it is understood that if the retiring board has found in favor

## CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

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LUSITANIA MAKES NEW SHIP RECORD NEW YORK—The steamship Lusitania arrived in New York Saturday night from Liverpool, after establishing a record unique in transatlantic travel, that of crossing the ocean three times in less than three weeks. In that time her engines have not been allowed to get cool, but not a piece of her mechanism, according to the engineering staff, shows a sign of the strain to which it has been subjected.

TRANSFER BRIDGES IN 58 SECONDS WARREN, Mass.—More than 1500 persons gathered in the vicinity of the Boston & Albany railroad tracks in West Warren when engineering company men removed the old iron bridge and installed a new structure, the operation requiring only 58 seconds.

SALVATION ARMY IN HARVEST FETE Men and women who Sunday night filled the auditorium of the People's palace at the South End, sang "Bringing in the Sheaves" at the opening of the annual harvest celebration of the Salvation army.

RABBI DELIVERS INAUGURAL Rabbi Harry Levi, successor to Rabbi Charles Fleischer, delivered his inaugural address Sunday at the morning service in the Temple Israel, Commonwealth avenue and Blandford street. Rabbi Levi used as a subject of his address, "The function of the synagogue." He prefaced his address with a short talk on his reception here.

MATINEE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE Josephine Preston Peabody, whose play, "The Piper," took the Shakespeare prize at Stratford-on-Avon; Mrs. Rufus Gilmore (neez Haynes), writer of children's stories, and Witter Byner, a Harvard man, are to contribute to the program at a matinee to be given at Jordan hall on the afternoon of Sept. 26, in aid of the suffrage campaign in California, where the woman suffrage amendment will go to the people in referendum on Oct. 10.

The matinee will be given under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government. Miss Griswold, Miss Lawrence, Miss Grewe, Miss Lyons and Mr. Seybolt, who are playing in "Over Night," will produce a one-act English play, "A Woman's Influence," and Miss Harris and Mr. Aylesworth of the same company will also participate in the program.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS First Lieut. of Engineers H. W. Spear, granted 30 days' leave of absence.

Third Lieut. of Engineers K. W. Kraft, detached from the Itasca, ordered to the Onondaga and granted 25 days' leave of absence en route.

Third Lieut. L. L. Bennett, granted five days' leave, commencing Sept. 15.

Second Lieut. of Engineers J. W. Glover, granted two days' leave of absence.

Second Lieut. J. T. Drake, resignation accepted, to take effect as of Sept. 12.

Second Lieut. W. T. Stromberg, preparatory orders for examination for promotion.

Third Lieut. J. S. Baylis, preparatory orders for examination for promotion.

Third Lieut. C. G. Roemer, preparatory orders for examination for promotion.

Third Lieut. W. N. Derby, preparatory orders for examination for promotion.









# Latest Market Reports Produce Quotations Shipping

## SHIPPING NEWS

Speeding towards Boston, two big passenger liners are expected to arrive late this evening. The Leyland liner Winifred, Captain Shepherd, is bringing over 140 cabin passengers from Liverpool, while the Red Star liner Manitou, Captain Pollard, has 112 cabin passengers from Antwerp. Reports issued today show that the Winifred was 90 miles south of Cape Race at noon Saturday, while the Manitou was 370 miles east of Boston light at noon Sunday.

The schooner Carrie E. Look, Captain Gilchrist, from Cabo Rajo, Porto Rico, and the Eleanor F. Bartram, Captain Pinkham, from Jacksonville, arrived here today. The former is laden with 21,366 bushels of salt, and the latter with 845,000 feet of lumber. The schooner Theoline, Captain Cummings, from Tampa, Fla., was another arrival with lumber.

One swordfisherman pushed into the T wharf slip today with 54 fish on board. This is the largest catch of swordfish for several weeks by a single vessel, as it is rather late in the season.

A large fleet of groundfishermen berthed at T wharf today with large catches of fish. The vessels and their fares follow: Fish Hawk 4000 pounds, E. C. Hussey 22,000, Elva L. Spurling 17,500, Victor & Ethan 45,000, str. Foam 66,000, Josie & Phoebe 66,500, John J. Fallon 69,000, Squanto 64,000, Washakie 45,000, Annie Perry 35,000, William A. Morse 23,200, Louisa R. Sylva 16,700, Alice 20,000, Yankee 30,200, Mina Swim 22,100, Speculator 15,600, Good Luck 26,500, Galatea 12,000, Metacomet 7000, Thomas Brundage 8000, Ethel B. Penny 42,400 and Matchless 14,800.

With a large amount of fish on hand today, T wharf dealers paid fair prices per hundredweight for fish. Steak cod brought \$8.25, market cod \$3.75, had-

dock \$2.75, pollock \$3.25, large hake \$3.75, medium hake \$2.75 and cusk \$3.25.

### PORT OF BOSTON

#### Arrived

Str Limon, (Br.) Blair, Port Limon, C. R.  
Str Halifax (Br.) Ellis, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Port Hawkesbury, C. B. and Halifax, N. S.  
Str Bayport, Keene, Norfolk, Va.  
Str William Chisholm, Pierce, Newport News.  
Str Suffolk, Crowley, Norfolk.  
Str City of Macon, Diehl, Savannah.  
Sch Theoline, Cummings, Tampa, Fla.  
Sch Edward S. Evelett, Elision, Newburyport, Mass.

#### Sailed

Strs Calvin Austin, St John, N. B.; Governor Cobb, do, via Portland and Eastport; Coastwise, Baltimore; tug Boswell, Newport News, towed by Annie, calling at New Bedford for by Biwak; schs William L. Douglas, Norfolk; Pendleton Brothers, Georgetown, S. C.

### NEW YORK ARRIVALS

NEW YORK—Strs Minnewaska, London; City of St. Louis, Savannah; Proteus, New Orleans; El Alba, Galveston; Obidense, Port Antonio; Bermudian, Bermuda; Albion, Port au Prince, etc.; Harry Luckenbach, San Juan, etc.; Consettina, at Giorgio; Louisiana, Claymont, Del.; Verona, Port Antonio, Jam.

### MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 13—Arrd, sch Madeleine, Hilton, Boston; to load for New York.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 15—Arrd, strs Chippewa, Boston, and sailed for Jacksonville.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15—Passed down Sparrows Point, str Charles F. Mayer, for Boston, towing barges Nos 14 and 18.

## THE SITUATION IS RATHER MIXED IN CHICAGO DISTRICT

Packers Have Had Unfavorable Two Years but Outlook Is Better—Railroads Practise Economy

### THE MONEY MARKET

CHICAGO—Outside of the leading industries there is an almost normal volume of business, but it moves like an overhauled ship. The trend should be upward at this period, whereas the seasonal improvement scarcely shows above the ground. August traffic was not only relatively less than July traffic; it was also in some cases actually less. August was the better month, although not to the extent it should be, until last week, when there appeared to be a somewhat general decline. Weekly indications, however are unreliable. August earnings, like those of July, were less than the loadings would suggest. Operating expenses vary little. Early grain movement explains part of the July-August discrepancy in traffic returns. The recent decline in livestock shipments denotes improved pasturage.

Packers have had a lean year in the meat industry, which has shown no profit the past two years, but their business expanded because few small competitors could exist and their margin of profit was fair because they make normal sales of the by-products, which are quite profitable. The packing outlook is good, with hogs around 7 cents, as compared with 11 cents at the recent high point, and with the prices of meat products advancing.

Except for the activity in fabricated lines, the steel industry is not doing much better. Railroads intend to continue every "reasonable retrenchment." One road saves several hundred dollars a year by substituting Manila for white paper for certain kinds of correspondence; another road proposes to save 10 per cent in fuel account. Being unable to get the temporary relief of freight rate advances and deferring the dreaded day of wage reduction, they will do without everything they regard as dispensable at this time.

Delayed shipments of currency to the crop sections despite the early season indicate less demand than usual for such funds because money in the interior is easier than usual and not because the crop moving requirement in the aggregate will be any less. Last month's average rate of domestic exchange on New York was four cents discount, against 21 cents discount per \$1000 a year ago. Commercial money is on a 5 per cent basis or below it according as one is a buyer or a seller of paper. Dullness is the prevailing feature of the money market. Increased bank clearings are due to bank consolidations a year ago.

Local transportation lines' earnings for August were satisfactory, as they should have been with an aviation meet as a supplementary source of revenue. Chicago Railway earnings from north and northwest lines were \$1,402,000, against \$1,382,000 a year ago, or a gain of approximately 6 per cent. Allowance must be made for the elevated roads during the period of readjustment of their operating and managerial relations. Their best days are ahead of them. The proposed surface traction merger, a preliminary to the ultimate merger of all surface and elevated roads, with perhaps the projected passenger subway and the light and power trust thrown in, should get started soon.

## WILL TEST THE BOND MARKET

NEW YORK—Several railroads and other corporations are only awaiting the appearance of demand in the market to make their announcements of bond and note issues. The last bond offering of any magnitude was the \$17,200,000 issue of New York, Westchester & Boston 4½%, guaranteed by the New Haven. This issue was offered by the syndicate members to the public at 90½, and for a time seemed to be in satisfactory demand, but the later history of the offering has been somewhat disappointing. These bonds were offered at a price which placed them upon an attractive basis, considering their guaranty, and the lack of increasing demand for them does not augur well for other issues.

The idea of testing the market is being considered in several offices, and one or two of the issues which have been practically ready for launching for some time past will appear within a few weeks. One important point to be considered is that the first issue on the market after a period of inaction will be the first to appeal to the investor.

### LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Copper close: Spot £55 10s, futures £56 5s. Market dull. Sales spot, 50 tons; futures 300 tons. Spot, off 2s. 6d. Futures, off 1s. 3d. Pig tin weak: Spot £180 5s, off 1s. 3d. Futures £177 10s, a decline of 2s. 5d. Spanish pig lead unchanged at £14 15s. Spelter £27 15s, Cleveland warrants 40s. 7½d.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York  
\*Rydam, for Rotterdam, Sept. 19  
\*Kronpr Wilhelm, for Bremen, Sept. 19  
\*Bluecher, for Hamburg, Sept. 19  
Deronlin, for Liverpool, Sept. 19  
Oreola, for Naples, Sept. 19  
\*Lusitania, for Liverpool, Sept. 20  
\*Cretic, for Gibraltar-Naples, Sept. 20  
Sailings from Boston  
Deronlin, for Liverpool, Sept. 19  
Franconia, for Liverpool, Sept. 19  
Sloerdyk, for Rotterdam, Sept. 19  
Pretoria, for Hamburg, Sept. 21  
Manitou, for Antwerp, Sept. 21  
Winifred, for Liverpool, Sept. 21  
Zeeland, for Liverpool, Sept. 21  
Franco, for Hull, Sept. 21  
Parlan, for Glasgow, Sept. 21  
Nimrod, for London, Sept. 21  
Iberian, for Manchester, Sept. 21  
Canadian, for Liverpool, Sept. 21  
\*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports, Sept. 21  
Sagamore, for Liverpool, Sept. 21  
Sailings from Philadelphia  
Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg, Sept. 19  
\*Haverford, for Liverpool, Sept. 21  
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports, Sept. 21  
Manitou, for Antwerp, Sept. 21  
Sailings from Montreal  
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool, Sept. 22  
Albania, for London, Sept. 22  
Montevideo, for Bristol, Sept. 22  
Adriatic, for London, Sept. 22  
Mount Temple, for London, Sept. 24  
La Lorraine, for Liverpool, Sept. 24  
Megantic, for Liverpool, Sept. 25

#### WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool  
Cymric, for Boston, Sept. 19  
Merion, for Philadelphia, Sept. 19  
\*Leinster, for New York, Sept. 19  
Empress of Britain, for Montreal, Sept. 19  
Bohemian, for Boston, Sept. 19  
\*Mauritania, for New York, Sept. 19  
Arabic, for Boston, Sept. 19  
\*Minnetonka, for New York, Sept. 19  
\*Codic, for New York, Sept. 19  
Lake Manitoba, for Montreal, Sept. 19  
\*Tulio, for New York, Sept. 19  
Deronlin, for Boston, Sept. 19  
Laurentic, for Montreal, Sept. 19  
Montezuma, for Montreal, Sept. 21  
Minnetonka, for New York, Sept. 21  
Cimborion, for Boston, Sept. 21  
Leinster, for New York, Sept. 21  
Minnehaha, for New York, Sept. 21  
Sailings from Southampton  
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York, Sept. 19  
Olympic, for New York, Sept. 19  
\*Leinster, for New York, Sept. 19  
\*St. Louis, for New York, Sept. 19  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, Sept. 19  
\*Tulio, for New York, Sept. 19  
Amerika, for New York, Sept. 19  
St. Paul, for New York, Sept. 19  
Sailings from Glasgow  
Columbia, for New York, Sept. 21  
\*Bosnia, for New York, Sept. 21  
Caledonia, for New York, Sept. 21  
Sailings from Hamburg  
Victoria Luise, for New York, Sept. 21  
Pretoria, for New York, Sept. 21  
Prinz Oskar, for Philadelphia, Sept. 21  
Amerika, for New York, Sept. 21

### FOREIGN MAIL DEPARTURES FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23

Mails for: Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Ireland and Azores, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Antwerp, leave New York, Sept. 19, 8 p.m. Specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Antwerp, leave New York, Sept. 19, 10 p.m. Specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Antwerp, leave New York, Sept. 19, 11 p.m. Specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Antwerp, leave New York, Sept. 19, 12 p.m. Specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Antwerp, leave New York, Sept. 19, 1 p.m. Specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Antwerp, leave New York, Sept. 19, 2 p.m. Specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Antwerp, leave New York, Sept. 19, 3 p.m. Specially 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# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## HARD EXAMINATIONS FAVOR SONS OF RICH SAYS DR. WELLDON

Dean of Manchester Waits Time When Cambridge and Oxford Will Not Be Close Preserves of Churchmen

## EQUALITY IS SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Dr. Welldon, who is at present dean of Manchester, though he has in the past been bishop of Calcutta and head master at Harrow, made an eloquent speech at the British Association meeting at Portsmouth in favor of equality of educational opportunity, both for the sons of rich and of poor.

Dr. Welldon declared that the agencies by which children of comparatively poor parents have in the past been enabled to receive an education in the schools and indeed in the universities of the rich, are coming to be greatly abused.

Scholarships and exhibitions, he said, tend to become the perquisites of the rich, owing to the fact that competition is now so severe that boys standing any chance of passing the examinations must spend at least three or four years in an expensive preparatory school. This, of course, is only possible to the sons of rich parents. It follows, therefore, that rich boys are generally the successful candidates.

In speaking against the tyranny of examinations, Dr. Welldon thought that in proportion as favoritism ceased to be a public danger, examinations would lose something of their fatal authority.

## Universities Compared

Bishop Welldon had also a good deal to say on the subject of universities. The atmosphere of a modern university, he said, is intellectual, but at Oxford and Cambridge the atmosphere is much more social. He hoped the day was coming when a degree conferred by the older universities would be a certificate of a certain definite proficiency in some recognized subject of academic study.

He looked forward, too, to the time when the universities of Oxford and Cambridge would recognize nonconformists no less than churchmen as eligible not only for degrees but for lectureships and professorships in the theological faculty. Oxford and Cambridge, he said, were at present the close preserves of the Church of England, with the result that modern universities tended to become the preserves of nonconformity, neither university benefiting by the consequent one-sidedness of theological study.

## Extracts Given

The following are a few extracts from Dr. Welldon's paper:

"I have been told that to the influence of board schools in East London was traceable a marked advance among children in kindness to the lower animals."

"Public schools in some degree still are the homes of the average and commonplace; they have applauded mediocrity."

"To educate children in religious twilight compartments is not in the interest of the state, which needs that its citizens shall have learnt to know and respect each other in spite of religious differences and to rub shoulders together."

"Women students are more earnest than men."

"There is too much tendency especially among parents of the wealthy class to feel that they have done their duty to their children in paying school fees and to hand them over to the schoolmaster."

"Among educational subjects the palm belongs to language, which is the one pre-eminently human or humane study."

## SPAIN TO OCCUPY PART OF MOROCCO

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID—King Alfonso presided over a cabinet council recently at which questions were discussed, including the situation in Morocco. The prime minister, Senor Canalejas, explained what diplomatic action had been taken, and stated that he hoped that Spanish rights would be respected by the other nations interested in Morocco.

The negotiations at present in progress would result in a satisfactory solution, he hoped. As regards Santa Cruz de Mar Pequena, the Premier emphasized the necessity of this part of the Moroccan coast being occupied by Spain before the close of the present month.

## LACK OF WATER STOPS MANEUVERS

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Arrangements had been made for military maneuvers to be held in this country on an unusually large scale, no fewer than 22,000 men being employed. Never before have steps been taken to hold maneuvers on such a scale in this country. It has, however, been considered advisable to cancel the arrangements owing to the insufficiency of water.

## ELECTRIFICATION CONSIDERED FOR NORWAY'S LINES

Committee Appointed to Report on Proposal Says That Question Should Be Carefully Investigated

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Few perhaps among the many modern changes and improvements have tended more towards comfort and cleanliness than the electrification of railways. To quote a specific instance, the traveler on the underground railway in London arrives at his destination clean, having accomplished the journey in comfort, whereas a few years ago the reverse was the case.

Although the electrification of the main railways has frequently been considered, this has not yet been carried out on any very extensive scale. In this country a committee was appointed some little time ago to consider the electrification of the Norwegian railways and it has recently handed in its report. Before coming to a decision, the various methods adopted in other countries were examined, and the committee has expressed the opinion that the whole question should be very carefully considered.

In many ways this country possesses considerable advantages for the railway system is by no means complete, so that it will not be so much a case of adapting lines already constructed for electric traction as building new railways for which electric traction will be employed. With regard to the supply of power also, Norway stands in an exceptionally advantageous position, for owing to the numerous mountain streams and abundant water supplies the necessary power for providing electricity will be obtained without much labor or great expense.

There are already several privately owned railways on which electric traction is employed, but beyond the preparation of plans and general consideration of the question, it is understood that no definite steps have been taken by the authorities to afford the electrification of the country's railways.

The committee in presenting its report expressed the opinion that Norway should lead in this matter, and it is strongly recommended that all sides of the question should be properly investigated.

## COPARTNERSHIP IN BRITAIN SHOWN AS FLOURISHING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The following figures which have been compiled by the Labor Copartnership Association, with regard to the workmen's copartnership production societies, will show how far the system of copartnership has become a part of modern industry.

There are now in Great Britain 111 societies at work, whereas when the Labor Copartnership Association was first started, 27 years ago, only 15 were in existence.

The capital of these workmen's societies has increased from £100,000 (\$500,000) to £2,035,000 (\$10,000,000), and their trade is now £4,500,000 per annum. It was shown in the last return that £27,000 was divided among the workers as their share of the result.

## JAPAN-CALCUTTA LINE FOR NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Special to the Monitor)

YOKOHAMA, Japan—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the largest and most important in Japan, has decided to run direct steamers from Japan to Calcutta and the new service will be inaugurated in September this year. The sailings will be at intervals of 18 days from Kobe and the ports of call will be Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon. The mercantile marine is certainly a strong point of Japan and the present departure is but another instance of the remarkable expansion of Japan's overseas trade.

## MEUSE DEFENSES MADE STRONGER

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS—It is a significant fact, in view of the European situation, that energetic measures are being taken for the strengthening of the Meuse defenses, the fortresses of Liege and Namur apparently having received particular attention.

Similar preparations, according to the Metropole of Antwerp, were made at the time of the Algerian affair, and it is fairly evident that the difficulty which has arisen over Morocco between Belgium's eastern and southern neighbors has roused the Belgian military authorities to take steps which, the Independent Belge points out, should have been already taken before any clouds appeared on the international horizon.

The fact that active preparations are being made to put Belgium's military house in order, however, need occasion no alarm. It is, indeed, satisfactory to learn that such steps are being taken, though tardily, for inadequate defenses have a tendency to provoke attack.

## BUSINESS MEN AT CONVENTION NOTICE PROSPERITY OF IRELAND

Commerce Delegates From Many Nations Assemble in Dublin After 20 Years and Favor Uniform Time

## DESIRE FRIENDSHIP

Volume of Trade Between England and Germany Is Instanced in Support of Good Relationship Need

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—It had been 20 years since the Associated Chambers of Commerce held their autumn meeting in Dublin, and the increase of prosperity in the country during that time was remarked at this year's meeting. The delegates included business men from France, Belgium, Sweden, Italy and Portugal, as well as from the great industrial districts of England, Scotland and Wales.

The Dublin Chamber of Commerce welcomed the visitors and a number of subjects of great interest to the community were discussed at their business meetings, held in Trinity College. The adoption of uniform time was favored, which would give the Irish worker some 100 more hours of daylight in the year. A proposal was put forward to visit China next year, with the object of studying the commercial situation there at first hand.

Banking business, commercial education and many other subjects connected with commerce were discussed, as "our nation and every other nation are benefited by its prosperity."

Earl Brassey, who presided, also said that as traders they desired good relations with all other countries. The volume of trade exceeded, he said, £100,000,000 (\$500,000,000) a year between England and Germany, and it would be good for British trade if the neglected resources of Asia Minor, Africa, and other spheres of German activity were developed.

Another speaker emphasized the great value of the meeting of the association, as "such gatherings bind man and man together."

The visitors were hospitably entertained by various hosts, notably by Viscountess Iveagh and at the viceregal lodge. They also made some pleasant excursions to some of the lovely places around Dublin.

## VESSELS SEIZED ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN GOING TO ROYALISTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In spite of statements that have appeared to the effect that the equipment of a fleet of vessels with gun mountings, guns, ammunition, etc., has nothing to do with a royalist plot in Portugal, it is hardly possible that the destination of these vessels was other than Portugal.

The Portuguese minister in London, Senor Gomes, had received notification to the effect that certain war vessels were being equipped in England, and it was entirely owing to the information supplied by him that the vessels in question were examined and subsequently detained by the British customs authorities. Not only did the cargo found in these vessels consist of, in the case of one vessel, 94 cases of shell and 895 cases of other ammunition, but the insurance papers were made out in such a way as to provide for the vessels to call at any continental port en route for Buenos Aires, the port given as their destination.

By the insertion of this clause in the insurance paper it would have been possible for these vessels to call at any small town close to the Portuguese frontier, and it is well known that Captain Conceiro, who is taking a leading part in the enlistment and drilling of men to support the royalist cause when the times comes, is carrying on his operations in that neighborhood.

As has already been pointed out in these columns, Captain Conceiro has been supplied with very large sums of money by the royalists in Brazil, and since he is confident that he can count on a large following in the north of Spain as well as in Portugal itself, it is somewhat difficult to accept the statement that these vessels were bound for South America. There is little or no opportunity for such undertakings in South America at the present time, whereas affairs in Portugal have been in a somewhat unsettled state for some time.

The holding up of these vessels undoubtedly will act as a considerable check to the monarchist operations in Portugal and across the frontier and afford time to the newly elected government to set its house in order in such a way as to prevent the likelihood of such expeditions being organized in the future.



(Copyright by Lawrence, Dublin)  
Trinity College, Dublin, where the commerce chambers' delegates met, Bank of Ireland faces college

## FRANCE GIVES GERMANY REPLY UPON MOROCCO

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—Negotiation with respect to the situation in Morocco have been recommended, and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, has presented to Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German foreign minister, a memorandum in which is set forth the decisions arrived at by the French government.

In the meantime the German reply is awaited with the utmost interest and it is expected, will be handed to M. Cambon in the course of a few days. The public, in all probability, then will be given some authoritative information on the subject and an official statement it is hoped will be published.

According to a semi-official statement already published, the negotiations are at present proceeding more smoothly than has hitherto been the case. Owing, however, to the circulation of certain rumors there has been an unusual run on the municipal savings bank in Stettin.

## ST. PETERSBURG DEFENSE PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG—It is announced that a sum of £3,000,000 (\$15,000,000) has been appropriated by the Russian government for the fortification of the parishes of the Viborg province, the annexation of which by the government of St. Petersburg has already been referred to in these columns.

With the appropriation of the sum above referred to, the decision to establish a naval base at Hermanns and the removal of the South Baltic fleet from Libau to Revel, the latter of which places has been strongly fortified, the plans made for the strategic defense of St. Petersburg are now completed.

## AUSTRALIAN FLEET WILL HAVE 52 SHIPS AT END OF 22 YEARS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Not long ago the announcement was made in these columns that the gunboats built in this country had made a satisfactory journey to Australia, and had been accorded a welcome befitting the arrival of the nucleus of what will eventually be a fine fleet. In a recent despatch it was also announced that application had been made by the government of the commonwealth to the admiralty in London for 1683 officers and men toward the number required to man the commonwealth fleet unit.

The fleet is being built up upon the lines proposed by Admiral Sir R. Henderson early this year, with the result that within a period of 22 years Australia will possess a fleet of 52 ships and nearly 15,000 officers and men, but by the end of next year Australia already will possess a fleet unit composed of the Australia, an armored cruiser, three protected cruisers, the Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane, six torpedo boat destroyers and three submarines.

The majority of these vessels are being made to establish dockyards in the commonwealth capable of building and repairing all classes of battleships. The men requisitioned by the commonwealth will form the crews of the vessels still to be built, and will take them out to Australia.

## CANADA BUILDERS BUSY

(Special to the Monitor)

OTTAWA—The Winnipeg building permits, issued to the end of July, amount to \$12,000,000, and the total for the year is expected to exceed the \$15,000,000 mark of last year. For all Canada building permits for July were 20 per cent in excess of last year.

## APPLE AND PLUM HARVEST GOOD IN ENGLISH FENS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The year 1911 is likely to be remembered as a good one for the horticulturist and agriculturist. In the Fens, that is Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, fruit growers have reason to be satisfied. Prices are satisfactory, and the apples and plums are not only unsurpassed in flavor but have the delightful appearance of Californian fruit.

The gardens and orchards in and around Wisbech, the capital of the Fens, are a sight well worth seeing. One grower picked nine apples of the Lord Derby variety which weighed little short of 10 pounds, and from an orchard of fairly young trees the same grower reckoned he could have gathered half a ton of these apples, all of them averaging 12 ounces each. He had also a Grenadier apple weighing 10 ounces, and a Potts seedling which weighed 18 ounces.

Four Victoria plums too have weighed a pound, while one local grower had three plums which turned the scale very little short of 12 ounces, one of them weighing one quarter of a pound.

## BIG SURPLUS IN BERLIN COFFERS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The Berlin municipality has just completed its financial year with quite exceptional results. Thanks to the excellent management of the burgomasters and corporation there is a surplus of 6,000,000 marks in the city coffers over and above the estimates. The previous year, which was considered by no means unsatisfactory, only showed a surplus of one million.

## PROFESSOR PRAISES SALVATION ARMY'S COLONY AT HADLEIGH

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—General Booth, who is in the midst of his motor tour through the midlands, explained to a special audience at Skipton the principles of the Salvation Army.

In moving a vote of thanks to the general, Prof. L. R. Phelps of Oriel College, Oxford, who was a member of the royal commission on the poor law, said that in the course of their investigations they inspected the various industrial colonies throughout the country which were under government control and they could not fail to notice the splendid industry, method and discipline that existed. But they came away with sinking hearts because they had to confess that in spite of all they saw that was really good there were no signs of permanent improvement in those under detention.

On visiting the Salvation Army colony at Hadleigh they found the same thoroughly efficient system as in the government colonies, but there was an entirely different atmosphere, an atmosphere of hope and of permanent improvement among the colonists.

General Booth's success, the professor maintained, was due to his having grasped the fact that social regeneration must rest on a religious force.

## LABOR MARKET FIRM

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Further beneficial rains have fallen throughout the state during the last week, and confidence in the coming season is still maintained. Trade and commerce generally remain in a state of great activity, and labor of almost every class is sought for. Shearwater continues to employ a large number of the unemployed.

## SHEFFIELD CHOIR WELCOMED AND LIKES AUSTRALIA

Adelaide Gives Reception to Musical Visitors and Government Hopes to Win Some as Future Settlers

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The fine body of choristers from Sheffield which is touring the British dominions under the direction of Dr. Charles Harris, arrived in Adelaide recently. During their stay they were greeted by large audiences and accorded a public reception and entertained by the government.

At the reception of the jubilee exhibition building the premier, Hon. J. Verran, presided and extended a welcome to the visitors. The commissioner of crown lands and immigration, the Hon. Crawford Vaughan, in supplementing the speech of the premier, said that they gladly welcomed in their midst people who come from the old land. Some of those present had never seen the old land; most of them hoped to see it some day, and he asked that the visitors carry into Great Britain a better conception of what the Australian people were and the possibilities of the country than he believed they had at present.

He held the position of minister controlling immigration, he said, and it was with the idea that he might induce some of the visitors to return and take up land in South Australia that he was speaking. He also welcomed them as a great musical organization, because South Australia hoped to keep its place not merely in the mundane matters of production, commerce, and trade, but also in the highest things.

During their stay the visitors, who numbered 220, were taken in the electric cars around the city and suburbs, and witnessed a special turnout by firemen at the fire brigade station. They were also tendered a picnic and luncheon by the government in the National park, situated at Belair, in the Mount Lofty Ranges.

Undoubtedly the visitors were greatly impressed with the general air of prosperity which prevails, with the climate and with the opportunities for advancement offered in this state. Some of the choir have remained in South Australia, and others have expressed their determination to return and settle at an early date.

Prior to their departure, Dr. Coward said the members of the choir would go home and tell their friends across the sea what a splendid country Australia was. When they went to Canada some of their people were all for that country, but the proof of the pudding was in the eating, and many more of his party were going to stay in Australia than anywhere else.

## CAMBRIDGE CHANGES MADE NECESSARY BY STUDENT INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—Any one paying a visit to Cambridge will not fail to be struck by the unusual amount of scaffolding and additional buildings which are springing up on all sides. In order to provide accommodation for the number of students, which has increased very considerably of late years, it has been found necessary to add to certain existing residential buildings.

The site for these will be in Emmanuel street and the construction of them will necessitate the pulling down of a number of houses, some of which are the oldest in Cambridge. These buildings are to be connected with the college by means of a subway, owing to the construction of which Emmanuel street is blocked for traffic.

At Trinity College also alterations and improvements are in progress, the medieval fittings being in many cases replaced by those of modern date. A

## CAPSHEAF The Safety Pin Without a Coil

Since the first safety pins were invented many improvements have been made in them still for the user. The safety of the fabric pinned was not considered until the inventor of the "Capsheaf" made a safety pin without the coil spring which catches and tears the clothing. Send postal note to 101 FRANKLIN ST., NEW YORK CITY, for free samples. Use "Capsheaf" once and you will always use it. Made in all sizes. Stiff, strong, sharp; the delight of trained nurses.



Judson Pin Co. Manufacturers, Rochester, N. Y.

## GERMAN WAR FLEET NINE MILES LONG IS REVIEWED BY RULER

(Special to the Monitor)

KIEL—The fact that the Kaiser should have held a great review of the German fleet at Kiel on the day immediately following the great review of the French fleet at Toulon, in view of the European situation, is at any rate interesting, if not indeed significant. Just as the massing of the French warships marked the termination of the French maneuvers, so the assembling of Germany's fleet marked the beginning of its autumn evolutions.

The gathering of war vessels was the largest that has ever been witnessed in the Baltic, about 100 being present exclusive of torpedo craft and submarines. These were drawn up 18 miles out in the bay in a single line, said to be nine miles long.

The superbattleships, the Helgoland, Ostfriesland and Thuringen, each of 22,800 tons displacement, though present at Kiel and to all appearances completed, did not take part in the review.

The German Navy League had been busy organizing excursions, and Kiel was crowded. The Kaiser was on the Hohenzollern, with the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, in whose honor all the vessels participating in the review flew the Austrian as well as the German flag.

The Hohenzollern steamed slowly down the line, followed by the flagship, the Deutschland, and a number of pleasure steamers. As the imperial yacht approached each vessel fired a salute of 33 guns, the effect of the continuous roar of the guns being most impressive. On reaching the end of the long line the Kaiser went on board the Deutschland and the pleasure steamers returned to the review.

The review was a striking object lesson of the enormous advance made of late years in Germany's naval strength, and the spectacle must have been gratifying to the German Emperor, whose views concerning Germany's power on the sea are so well known.

## RAJA MUDA HONORED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It has pleased his majesty to confer on the Raja Muda, or heir presumptive of the Raja of Sarawak, the title his highness with precedence after the heirs of Indian princes. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke succeeded his uncle as Raja of Sarawak in 1868. It is his son, Charles Vyner Brooke, who has been granted the title of highness.

laboratory to be constructed at a cost of £20,000 provided by the Drapers' Company, has also been commenced, added to which the building of the new museum of archeology and ethnology is progressing in a satisfactory manner.

The block of buildings, of which the museum forms a portion, will cost a total sum of £50,000 (\$250,000) of which sum £12,500 is being spent on the museum. The improvements and alterations include also the building of the new library lecture room which, it is believed, will be completed and ready for use during the course of next month.

## The Monitor ON SATURDAY

Is Now Running Two Pages for The Boys and Girls

In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees

comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of Nature

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

Is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, action scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

Wedding ENGRAVED W. B. Clarke & Co. Invitations PRINTED 26 & 28 Tremont St.

# THE HOME FORUM

## FICTION REFLECTS POPULAR IDEALS

LIGHT literature though often condemned by well-brought-up persons, is something which the thoughtful find worth consideration. For light literature is read—it forms indeed a large part of the mental pabulum of the average reader. Light literature, therefore, may be taken very seriously by the student of his times, as it is certain to be by students of our present who are to come hereafter. It registers what the people like. It tells what is being thought about by the average man and woman. It is written besides by persons of perhaps more than the level of average thoughtfulness. The writers of the ephemeral short story are most often people who would like to write something better, having practised their "prentice hand" in this fashion.

One of the 15-cent magazines is therefore a straw to test public sentiment. A glance at the fiction of one chosen at random shows first of all a delightfully absurd tale of the sea, full of human nature, good humor and fellowship. It is a story where the wife's wisdom and force dominate the husband for his own good, a tale of the Samantha Allen type,

if on broader lines of farce, but essentially American in conception and vocabulary.

After it follows a story of how an actress won her success by a bit of self-sacrifice. Having shouldered the burden of duty she finds herself therein rewarded. That such a tale is popular is a sign of healthy sentiment in the people, and the setting of the piece in the life of "play actors" also registers the present day interest in stardom. The emphasis of the "mother part" in the little drama further hints the public's sense of the beauty of heroic mother love.

The next tale is of a childless husband and wife who decide to shelter children who need a home in their own beautiful home of wealth and culture. Here is plainly a note of the time sounding, for people are beginning to see that the opportunities of wealth and leisure can be better applied in cultivating neglected children than raising orchids or race-horses.

The next story is a tale of revenge and horror. This stands in the proportion of one to six, one may recall, even while regretting that it must stand in the record as representing one element in the fictional pabulum of this time. Last is a

pretty enough little story of married life, the husband and wife coming to wedded happiness at last after an early period of misunderstanding. This is what the public likes to read about, and the somewhat flippant article on Reno earlier in the magazine, while it may record some of the disturbances in American home life today, is counterbalanced by this healthy little story. It shows what the people elect shall be in that story-book world where things seem easier to make right than they appear to be in human experience.

## Abounding Hope Filling Sky

THERE is something beyond the philosophies in the light, in the grass blades, the leaf, the grasshopper, the sparrow on the wall. Some day the great and beautiful thought which hovers on the confines of the consciousness will at last alight. In that hope, the whole sky is full of abounding hope. — Richard Jeffries.

## BRILLIANT CITY OF THE ANCIENTS

DESCRIBING early merchandise routes of old, a writer in the National Magazine says:

Having purchased their lading, the great caravans returned westward, making their first considerable halt at Aria, now Herat, southwest of Bactra, and then after a longer journey sojourning at Ecbatana, whose appearance as the great caravan drew near must have been most impressive as well as grateful to the wayworn travelers. For as they descended into the beautiful valley, wa-

tered by clear cool streams from the snow-capped summits of the Orontes ranges, Ecbatana burst upon their view, crowning a steep acclivity in the center of the valley, and defended by a sevenfold line of ramparts, each of which rose higher than its outer neighbor by the height of its parapet, and colored so as to accentuate the apparent strength of the city and the effect of her battlements. The outer wall was white, the second black, the third scarlet, the fourth blue, the fifth orange, the sixth plated with silver, and the seventh, which contained the royal palaces and treasury, was finished in gold.

Leaving Ecbatana, the western caravan route soon trended southward to where in an immense and nearly level valley, watered and irrigated by the Euphrates, Babylon extended her mighty walls around an area variously estimated at from one hundred and sixty to two hundred square miles, a territory about six times as large as that of London. Of its agricultural resources Herodotus uses terms which beggar the most florid expressions of an American northwestern "boom edition."

"Of all the countries I know," he says, "Babylonia is the most fruitful in corn

(i. e., wheat, barley, etc.); it never produces less than two hundred fold, and in seasons remarkably favorable it sometimes amounts to three hundred fold. The ear of the wheat as well as the barley is four fingers broad. As for the millet and sesame, I dare not mention the immense height to which they grow, although I saw it with my own eyes, for I can hardly expect any one to believe it who never visited the country."

Indeed, Babylonia was said to be the first land in which cereals were grown and cultivated for food, and for a long time she was the rival of fruitful Egypt within a large part of the ancient world.

## French Patriotism

At the time when Frederick II. used to sup with his French philosophers, he demanded of them one day: "What would you do if you were the King of Prussia?" Every guest tried a flattering and witty rejoinder. When the Marquis d'Argens' turn came, he said: "Sire, what would I do? I would sell my kingdom and acquire a small province in France."—"Life."

## LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

Disciplining of Children Presents Some Peculiar Phases When Two Systems Are Followed

THE study of childhood, present and reminiscent, is a delight which maturity alone can know. And for all the charm of what we name youth how can any one who has lived a term or so hold to the outworn notion that each new year is anything but a new unfolding of power to appreciate and enjoy? Could the children in the incidents about to be told feel the fun of the caper as the elders felt it?

It was going to be Fourth of July next day and Molly's mother let Molly and Grace get up at four o'clock always; but Peter's father preferred to know just where the lad, recently in mischief, should be on the glorious day, and had bade him remain in his room till a reasonable hour for rising. Naughtily, Molly planned to circumvent Peter's father. Of course, he was Molly's father, too, but the parents divided disciplinary duty after an odd fashion which resulted in much experience on the part of youth in patiently beholding forbidden joys not afar but very near at hand.

Peter's room was kitty-corner across the jog of the ell from Molly's, and a long string was provided which should be tied round Peter's toe on retiring, the end to be dropped out of the window. In the morning Molly would reach over and hook the string with an umbrella and, tugging, wake Peter, who might then scramble out of his window and so circumvent a wakeful paternal ear, as one might say. Dawn came. Hopefully Molly tugged at her string as by agreement, but the fish she caught was unexpectedly large. It proved to be no less a leviathan than Peter's father himself, who, going into son's room last thing at night, had found the string, unraveled the plot and tied the modus agendi to his own toe when he lay down on the lad's bed to sleep. It

Mere dexterity cannot give lasting pleasure; it may astonish and please for a time but it will never claim our love.—Watts.

is to be feared that neither Molly nor Peter nor yet little Grace got out into the dimness of that gray dawn, and mother's leniency in bringing up her daughters received a plain setback nearer to father's rigorous rule.

Another day father's methods were again illustrated as superior to mother's. Molly and Grace had bought a package of chocolates for mother out of their own tiny allowance. Returning home they set the treasure on the piazza between them while they argued it out as to which should have the honor of presenting the joint gift. Molly as the elder thought it should be she; Grace was sure mother'd like to have her littlest girl bring it to her. While they are debating, and no doubt embroiling a ladylike calm under pressure of the important point of equity at stake, father, overhearing, sends Peter to pick up the disputed offering and bear it in triumph to mother. So the girls learned a lesson in solidarity, and to have an eye out for the masculine "entente."

## MEANS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

DEMOCRACY marks itself off from aristocracy, not only in governing itself through agents of its own choosing; it goes far outside official lines in self-governance. In this sense we govern our-

## Wall Colors and Light

In painting or papering the walls of a room the question often arises what color reflects the most and what the least light. Recent experiments in Germany gave the following results: Dark blue reflects 6½ per cent of the light falling upon it, dark green about 10 per cent, pale red a little more than 16 per cent, dark yellow 20 per cent, pale blue 30 per cent, pale yellow 40 per cent, pale green 46½ per cent, pale orange nearly 55 per cent, pale white 70 per cent. Glossiness and varnish increase the amount of light reflected.—Harper's Weekly.

selves by the Consumers League, the Civic Federation, or the Education Association, as truly as by departments of commerce, labor, education, etc. The official type of agency—governmental departments, for instance—represents what has made its way, has won recognition and formulation; this non-official type of agency represents the vague, the more or less inchoate. But democracy includes both, and the successful, responsive, progressive democracy is that in which official and non-official agencies are found in close sympathy and interaction.—Atlantic Monthly.

## Travel in New Mexico

Railways are not so numerous in New Mexico as in the eastern states, therefore the old white canvas-covered freight wagon is called upon for the transportation of supplies from the railroad to the inland towns, far distant ranches and sheep camps.

These freight outfits usually consist of several wagons coupled together and drawn by from four to eight horses or mules, and in some instances even by burros, the driver riding one of them and driving the others.

Often these outfits travel more than 100 miles from the railroad, taking several days to make the trip, during which time the teams are fed very little else than grass. The driver in this case acts as his own cook, chambermaid and servant; stopping for meals wherever meal time overtakes him.

When lodging time comes, his house has the ground for a floor and the sky for a roof. Here he unrolls his camp bed, and all is quiet and secluded while he slumbers, with possibly not another human soul within 50 miles of him.—World Today.

## Novel Warning for Ships

The following is the latest and best means of warning a ship in foggy weather. By means of electricity passing through a wire, the lighthouse-keeper rings a bell under the sea. The ship has inside its hull on each side a microphone, which collects the sound of the bell as it passes through the water and magnifies it. A wire connects each microphone with a telephone receiver in the wheel-house on deck, and by turning his ship until he hears the bell equally loudly from each microphone, the captain is able to point his ship straight toward the bell. His chart marks the position of the bell, and he is thus able to know exactly where he is.—Children's Magazine.

By MAXWELL ARMFIELD

FROM the Alps to Spezia the train rushes through a succession of tunnels bored beneath the narrow mountain, buttresses that, stretching down like great roots under the sea, hold in their sunny hollows a few huddled houses and a strip of sand or harbor wall beyond which a few gay boats rock idly on what look like liquid sunbeams.

This is the Riviera di Levante, a curious land, a sort of apothecosis of Italy, almost a caricature. It reminds one irresistibly of the Italy of chromo-lithography and the opera stage, and it requires quite an effort on the traveler's part to unwind from his mind the encumbering garlands of tinsel and tissue paper that color these real roses and violets of an almost incredible opulence, with a certain meretriciousness of effect.

But, as in the case of Venice (at which we hope eventually to arrive) the Riviera boasts a curious light quality of its own. Due possibly to the reflected dazzle of the little Mediterranean ripples, the crude color-washed houses and stucco villas are not so repellent as they might be, and the absurd baroque churches that push their pink and white absurdities up through the palm fronds, merely make one laugh. They are the pantaloons of architecture. The smallness of the gardens is compensated in their fertility. Oranges, that need to be carefully shielded from the winds at Pisa, far to the south, here, the place is so sheltered, can climb about the steep terraces of the very mountains themselves.

Spiky yuccas and prickly pears grow all over the walls and the silvery olives soften the more severe architecture of cypress and stone pine with their misty veils.

On the whole this is possibly the most satisfactory "first view" of Italy, whether one comes by water to Genoa or through the long tunnels of the Alps



(Drawn specially for the Monitor by Maxwell Armfield)

RIVIERA DI LEVANTE

suddenly into sunshine. It appeases the expectation aroused by the Italy of the scene painter and leaves one more con-

tented, perhaps, to drop this illusion later on and commence the study of the real thing when it begins at Pisa.

## SEEKING TRUTH

ALMOST every man wants to know the truth; to this the constant search for facts bears witness. In every realm of human thought intelligent effort delves beneath the surface to things fundamental.

And the constant experimentation and progress in what are called the sciences and the arts prove the earnest desire for whatever is true. Discontent with things as they seem is pushing the scholar, the scientist, the physician, the religionist from one change through another in their investigations. Then, as the old is dropped for the new we come nearer and nearer to the facts of existence. When men learn that a theory or practise they have cherished is untrue and useless they gladly leave it for something better, and the whole progressive process indicates that nothing less than the truth about things can permanently content us.

The changes in medical methods, for instance, illustrate this. The practice of fifty years ago is today called unskillful. Indeed, it is admitted much of it endangered health and life. And the progressive physician today hopes for changes which will have banished fifty years hence much of his present practice. In the

world of the sciences Madame Curie's discovery of radium has entirely overturned the atomic theory and broken down the defences that maintained matter to be in its original elements indestructible and unchangeable. And in the religious field such utterances as are made recently from the pulpit to the effect that "there is only one orthodoxy and that is the orthodoxy of character" would not have been received some years ago with any mental hospitality at all by the world at large. Now such a thought is welcomed and understood. All this means certainly, a desire for the facts of existence, for the truth at the root of things in all these matters. And because the universe is being sustained and ordered by laws which mortals are only dimly and by degrees discovering through their research there is every reason to hope that continued seeking will bring wholly to light God and man and the universe as they are.

Now the point at issue is this: Are mortals looking in the right direction for enlightenment? Science, medicine, and even religion keep studying matter. So they arrive slowly and painfully, by finding the evidences concerning matter unreliable, to conclusions which contro-

dict its testimony. Christ Jesus reversed this process. He looked to divine Mind and to spiritual laws to instruct him about every human need and condition. He proved himself the best Scientist, the best chemist and the best physician that the world has known by the healing change wrought in human bodies through spiritual law. And when we, too, cease investigating mere matter and turn to the divine Mind as the source for all knowledge we shall be searching for Truth where it may be found.

While all earnest religionists since the days of the master-Christian have looked to the Scriptures for spiritual help and consolation, it remained for Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, to find in the Scriptures the whole spiritual law which Christ Jesus elucidated and to reduce it to the comprehension of the twentieth century student. Healed herself through turning to divine power, from the effects of a fall considered fatal, she consecrated herself to a further understanding of spiritual things. She writes upon page 100 of her book, "Science and Health": "For three years after my discovery, I sought the solution of this problem of Mind-healing, searched the

Scriptures and read little else, kept aloof from society, and devoted time and energies to discovering a positive rule." Later in the same paragraph she adds: "I knew the Principle of all harmonious Mind-action to be God, and that cures were produced in primitive Christian healing by holy, uplifting faith; but I must know the Science of this healing, and I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason and demonstration."

Here was a search for Truth that turned away from every material evidence and looked straight to infinite sources for enlightenment. A search that was single in its purpose and that brought to light the operation of spiritual law in its government of all human conditions and in its supply of all human needs. Jesus had promised "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." And this Christian disciple in this age has seen so clearly all Truth to be spiritual and has set forth so plainly the spiritual thought-processes which bring Truth to bear upon all human problems that good measure of the promised freedom is already coming to those who seek Truth, as she did, in God.

Why, pray, should Truth be found

anywhere else than in God? Surely the infinite Mind from which springs man and universe must know all that is true about man and the universe. Christ Jesus saw as God sees; from the purely spiritual point of view. So he could dispel the blur of faulty human concepts and bring the truth about goodness, happiness, supply health to those who were ready for it. Many earnest Christians, scientists, thinkers, are learning because of Mrs. Eddy's experience to look away from matter and into divine Mind for basic cause and for true conclusions. They are learning to seek intelligently and wholeheartedly, not blindly and halfheartedly. And they are finding thereby the remedy for bodily ills as well as the correction for all mental and moral disorders. A whole science, a whole Christianity, rightly understood and applied, must bring healing and safety to body as well as to mind; to civil, economic, commercial, social and domestic affairs. Truth, God, must govern the whole of man's living, man's activities, if it governs anything; God knows no half-way measure. And of finding Truth Jeremiah has said:

"And ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart."

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Buttercup

Her name is Buttercup because ever since she came she has worn a little comb on her head that resembles a buttercup.

For some unknown reason the other broods in the different pens refused to associate with her and pecked at her so constantly that we had to let her have the run of the yard all alone outside of the coops.

The result is she has become a pet. Although she has neither brother nor sister, she has a bright eye, a good memory and is a very sociable little chick.

She knows her name as well as you do and no matter how far away from the house she may have strayed, whenever she hears the call of Buttercup she comes running as fast as her little green legs will carry her.

When bedtime arrives, she comes to the back porch and calling as loudly as she can, lets us know that she is sleepy. As soon as I appear she jumps on the second or third round of the trellis, hops to my hand, climbs on my shoulder, cuddles up to my cheek, and twitters to me softly and lovingly.

Afterwards I open the tool-house door and take out a large pan, when she immediately jumps on the edge of it. I put her back in the tool-house, close the door, and she remains until morning.—Our Dumb Animals.

### Picture Puzzle



What article used in laundry?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Grip.

### Growing Corn in the Woods

The Indian's school was the woods. Whatever the woods can teach that is useful—and they can teach much—that he learned. He knew facts about every plant and the habits of every animal. The natives taught the white man many of these things, but the most useful of all the lessons the American barbarians gave the civilized Europeans was how to raise corn in the forest without first clearing the land.

They showed them how to destroy the trees by burning or girdling them. Then when the leaves no longer grew, the sun would shine on the soil and ripen the corn.—D. H. Montgomery.

The two greatest educational mistakes of today are that during school years people study without working, and that afterwards people work without studying.—Business Monthly.

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And

## Health

With

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, September 18, 1911

### The Presidency as a Goal of Ambition

"No MAN would run away from the presidency of the United States," says Governor Harmon of Ohio, thus cryptically admitting that he is at least a passive candidate for the Democratic party nomination. That no man, once elected President, would decline to serve if satisfied with his moral and legal right to the title, goes without saying. But that a nomination has been declined by a man who enjoyed the favor of the party leaders whose word would have been decisive, is clear to all persons who know of the pressure brought to bear upon Gen. W. T. Sherman by Republicans, as they were casting about for a candidate in the campaign of 1884. The presumption is that, having been nominated, this war veteran, like U. S. Grant, would have been rewarded by the North with an election.

There were many reasons why Sherman would have made a popular candidate. But he persistently resisted all sorts of pressure, and refused to be drawn into a field of duty and responsibility where he knew he probably would fail through lack of training and temperamental handicaps. Having won renown in the profession for which he had been trained, he did not care to have his life-record tarnished.

The ideal training for a career, of rising by merit, of being promoted, has a far wider, deeper hold on Americans today than it had in General Sherman's time. Consequently, it is safe to say that there are many men who would like the honors and privileges of the presidency, but who are honest enough with themselves to admit that neither for their own welfare nor for the nation's would it be best for them to take the office could they do so. The day is passing when either personal ambition or partizan manipulation can start a man on the road to the presidency. Just as increasing population steadily adds to the number of persons who cannot possibly be President at a given time, so the increasing rigors of the task, the fiercer searchlight thrown upon character and attainments, and the new popular ideal of choice of only such men as have shown efficiency in subordinate federal administrative positions or as state executives make less and less likely the nomination of men whose claims are merely those of the orator, the popular agitator or the successful leader in war.

It is worth noting that there is not a major figure among all the men now mentioned as candidates for either the 1912 or 1916 campaigns who is of the type of Webster, Clay, Blaine or Reed. With the advent of Woodrow Wilson comes an entirely new species somewhat like John Quincy Adams, Garfield and Roosevelt in the acquaintance with literature, history and such problems as academic men dwell upon, but with qualifications as orator, debater and—as his record as Governor of New Jersey has shown—practical administrator that make him in many ways the most interesting figure in national politics today.

FEDERAL objections having been met or overcome, the project of constructing a new bridge over the Charles river near Soldiers field now has no formidable obstacle to block it. Boston and Cambridge park officials, and others in authority, acquiesce in the project the more readily because it involves so little expense for the cities that will profit most by the betterment. A year from now, visitors to the Stadium approaching it from Harvard square or the Cambridge river bank will pass across a structure superior to anything of its kind in Boston, if not in the entire country, so amply has the donor equipped the designers and builders with the wherewithal and so finely have those in charge conceived of their civic responsibility. With proper widening of the thoroughfare from Harvard square that leads to the bridge and the great athletic field, the University would secure a river approach that is worthy of the community and of such a work of art as the new bridge will be.

The educational service of this Stadium bridge will be more than local. It will be used by innumerable motorists of the great urban area of eastern Massachusetts, one of the most congested and well-to-do of similar regions in all the world. Across it will pour the hosts that assemble for the fall and spring sports of Harvard and certain academic functions, spectacular, forensic and histrionic. Youth from all parts of the country, at an impressionable age, will be affected by its combination of utility and beauty. Moreover, in due time, the contrast between the new structure and the present homely Harvard bridge, connecting the Back Bay and Cambridgeport, may become so glaring that the two cities will do their duty and span the river with a structure as excellent as the one farther down the basin connecting the West End and Cambridgeport.

AN ENGLISH observer and expert predicts that the time is coming when Chicago will be a smokeless city. Chicago is not quite certain whether to believe this or not, but it is going right along with its fight for less smoke.

### Florida's Fruit Industry Restored

SIXTEEN years ago, after meeting and overcoming many difficulties, not a few of which took on the form of disaster, the citrus planters of Florida were able to point to an annual fruit production of 6,000,000 boxes. Magnificent orange groves stretched along the peninsula from Jacksonville to Arcadia. At that time in Florida there was universal belief in the "frost line." The planters smiled incredulously when the possibility of a frost was mentioned. They had taken no precautions against such a thing. Then came a morning of desolation. In all the world there was perhaps no stretch of territory of like area that looked so utterly hopeless. By reason of the frost, plantations and fortunes were swept away in a night.

The blow was a heavy one for Florida, but there was a quick return to activity and an immediate and determined move on the part of the remnant of the citrus-planting population to begin anew. Orange groves do not grow in a week or a month or a year, but they grow, and the Florida planters, while waiting for their trees to bear, did not remain idle. Now Florida has become one of the greatest early vegetable producing states of the South. It has done wonders in pineapples. It has developed its general farming inter-

ests. It stands today as an important agricultural state and has displayed its ability to rise above the single crop idea and to do without citrus fruit production if necessary. It is no longer dependent upon the orange.

Yet, after sixteen years of patient waiting and working, Florida is able to report her production of citrus fruit at 7,000,000 baskets—the greatest in her history—with fair prospects of a much larger production in the future. Moreover, better methods prevail in the citrus belt. There is no longer merely blind belief in security. Means are employed to insure it.

THE sharp advance in the price of refined sugar may well invite the query whether shortage in raw material and extraordinary demand by consumers are solely responsible for the increase. The sugar industry is passing through a reconstruction period which has done much toward changing the legitimate course of the business from a manufacturing standpoint. But with large territories of the United States now devoted to beet cultivation and the beet constituting a principal source of supply, the question arises whether Latin America might not be able to contribute more largely of cane sugar and thereby obviate any shortage such as this that the American refiners say has raised the price of the refined article.

Whether duty on sugar stands in the way of larger importation of the raw material or not, the fact remains that in many of the Central American states renewed efforts are making to raise the industry to a point of efficiency where it will not only pay the planters to cultivate on a larger scale but where they will be able to compete with the beet product. The southern countries have in reality merely scratched the surface so far as the adaptability of the soil is concerned. In Venezuela, to mention one South American nation which seems to realize the importance of getting ready for sugar export, the government is now assisting the planters to get a more solid footing. The same is the case in Panama.

But it is scarcely a fact that the Latin American nations have their eyes centered solely on the United States as a sugar consumer. It is trite to say that the staple is needed everywhere and in increasing quantity. On the other hand, it is likely that if the United States does not invite larger export of sugar from Central or South America these countries will look elsewhere for markets when once they get going as producers.

Porto Rico stands as an example of what modern methods may do for the sugar planter. In ten years the annual production of cane has risen from 69,000 tons to 300,000 tons. Irrigation could bring similar results for those sections of continental America that are favorable for cane cultivation except for deficient rainfall. As for the American refiner desiring raw material close at home, he might look to Mexico, where under existing primitive conditions 2000 sugar mills are pointing the way for a large output when modern machinery becomes effective.

LYNN, MASS., is said to have taken very kindly to the newly established postal savings bank, although the interest it pays is lower than may be obtained in the private, state-supervised institutions. It will probably be found that the latter are losing no patrons, and that the postal savings bank in Lynn, as elsewhere, is simply drawing upon a new class of savers.

THE use of vehicles to carry voters to the polls is prohibited by a law, pronounced sound and constitutional, in New Jersey. In certain obvious contingencies this may work a hardship, but it is correct in principle. It is questionable whether, as a rule, the vote of the person who will not walk to the polls is of any real public value.

IN THE midst of all the hurly-burly of the last few days, a great tennis tournament has been played in New York, which goes to show that it is not absolutely necessary for those who prefer the quieter way to be drawn into the uproar. Tennis is none the less athletic because it isn't usually played in front of a crowded grand stand.

IT APPEARS that the Texas conference for the purpose of discovering the cause of the high cost of living has decided to submit the question to a nation-wide gathering. The meaning of this is, of course, that Texas had a great opportunity and has allowed it to slip.

COLONEL DOW is quoted as saying, with reference to the recent constitutional contest in Maine: "In counties where prohibition has been best enforced it was best sustained." Assuredly. In all communities where law is best enforced it is most respected.

A LARGE crowd of youngsters had an enjoyable time of it in New Orleans the other day when 600,000 gallons of molasses escaped to the street. The fact gives modern application to the saying that sweet are the uses of adversity.

THE excursion steamers of Boston record 1,099,000 trips made by patrons this summer, and it is safe to say that even these did not take in all the beauties of the harbor and bay. There will be other opportunities.

WATER is running over the falls of Minnehaha for the first time in many years. Now is the time for Minnesota to practise conservation as a means of giving permanence to one of its natural attractions.

HAVING witnessed a performance of "Pinafore" in New York, the visiting Chinese sailormen should remember that this kind of seamanship is not to be found among Anglo-Saxons except on the stage.

ONE of the drawbacks that might attend a certain possible presidential nomination is the temptation there would be in it for the organization of Harmonica clubs.

IN DECORATING President David Starr Jordan the Mikado will add one more token to the many he has recently given of Japanese good will.

WHAT Speaker Champ Clark means, clearly, is that good men are not going to improve matters very much by keeping out of politics.

THE President of Panama shows his regard for the United States by sending his son to an American educational institution.

ACCORDING to a high authority the Wiley brand is unadulterated.

### Sugar from Latin America

WHEN the superintendent of schools and the librarian of a public library decide to work side by side and not tandem, then a community is destined to get bigger dividends on its investment for education of its youth and adults. That more and more of such alliances between schools and libraries come to pass each year is a fact of more significance than the ordinary citizen or publicist is aware of. Indeed, it is fast coming to be true that the supreme test of a community's civilization is the measure of normal relationships between the town or city library and all other social organizations. School superintendent and a librarian that will not fight together, that will not become allies in education and uplift, might well be retired from service. As for society at large, it is about time that it awoke to the share that free collections of books are having in developing civic liberty and in democratizing culture. There are classic orations and essays embalming for all time the gratitude felt for pioneers who built churches, founded schools, and established town forums and local legislatures. It is high time that justice were done to the founders of the public library system of the United States.

The text for this homily is a delayed but nevertheless important recent decision of the Boston Public Library to provide a teachers' room, to equip it with special facilities for either quiet reading for cultural purposes or for investigation of professional problems in the light of the library's splendid collections. Now many libraries have done splendid service by their provision for children's reading rooms, and by quickly bringing the best contemporary books to the attention of juvenile readers. Not so many libraries have made specific provision for school officials and for teachers. Yet, in large communities at least, there is great opportunity for such service.

### Automatic Aids in Saving

News comes from Budapest to the effect that the Hermes Exchange Savings Bank, a branch of the Hungarian General Credit Institution, has devised an original plan for encouraging depositors. Automatic collecting devices have been placed in the streets into which persons can drop money at any time, receiving in exchange a receipt for the amount deposited. Upon presentation at the bank of the slips which the machine hands out, credit for the deposit is given in a book.

Evidently the purpose of this device is to encourage the possessor of spare change to deposit it in bank while he is in the notion. Many people have the best intentions in the world about making a savings bank deposit when they receive wages or salary. It would be only wasting time and space to go over the number of obstacles in the way of saving that come to the person who really wants to save. These considerations lead one to ask if the Budapest lamp-post savings bank slot machine goes far enough. There is reason to believe that, for some cases, it does not. What is needed sometimes is a machine that will, first of all, show the earner how he can manage to reach a surplus, and that, in the moment when he receives his weekly or monthly allowance, will take him kindly but firmly by the coat collar and lead him to the nearest savings bank. Indeed, there are extreme cases where the machine would have to draw the wage or salary, pay all the earner's bills, allow him something for car fare, and deposit what remained!

The Budapest device is all right so far as it goes, but owing to the common experience with gum slots, that kind of apparatus does not invite financial confidence. Perhaps the inventive genius of the period may yet hit upon something automatic that will benefit the class in greatest need, namely those who think of saving not while they have anything to save but always before and afterward.

AFRICA and the United States have the tie of slavery and its political and economical results binding them together, and little else. Least of all the continents does the one that boasted Alexandria and Carthage in the past, and that now is the bone of contention between the nations of Europe, enter into the life of the Americas. Earlier in its history the United States had to teach the Barbary pirates not to molest American craft. There is still a sentimental and, as recent events have shown, a practical interest in the republic of Liberia, which turned recently to Washington for help and got it. The United States shared in the establishment of the Kongo Free State. More recently it has figured in a limited and guarded way in international conferences affecting Morocco. But, broadly speaking, the American national policy has been to avoid complications in a quarter of the world where Americans had least concern with happenings, least investment of capital and least representation.

Decision of the state and navy departments to order the cruiser Chester to Derna, in the vicinity of Cyrene, in Tripoli, has no more significance than its specific errand implies. Violence suffered by American explorers of the ruins of a region renowned among the ancients for its civilization adopted from Greece has not been corrected. Local tribesmen seem disinclined to respect either the permission granted to the American Archeological Institute by the Ottoman authorities at Constantinople or the fact that the explorers are Americans with a right to exemption from murder and pillage. Entirely apart from the admirable errand which takes Professor Norton and his aides to this region, which as far back as 1710 attracted the attention of investigators of the civilizations that rose and fell along the Mediterranean sea, there is a natural desire in the United States to have brought to the mind of dwellers in that region of the world that the western power is not indifferent to protection of its citizens nor indifferent to the keeping of pledges by Turkey and her dependencies. If American archeologists are to continue their creditable work with the spade in various sections of the Turkish empire and are to appeal successfully for financial aid to Americans of means, then it devolves upon officials at Washington to insist on action by Turkey that will insure further generous giving of expert personal service by classical scholars. Hardships they expect; but greater sacrifices they should not be called upon to make.

IT WILL be interesting to hear how close Gifford Pinchot's estimate regarding Alaskan land and water values will come to the figures Secretary of the Interior Fisher brought back with him.

THERE is a movement now on foot to investigate the sausage, as if everybody did not know all about it.

### School and Library Allied

### African Tribesmen to Be Awed